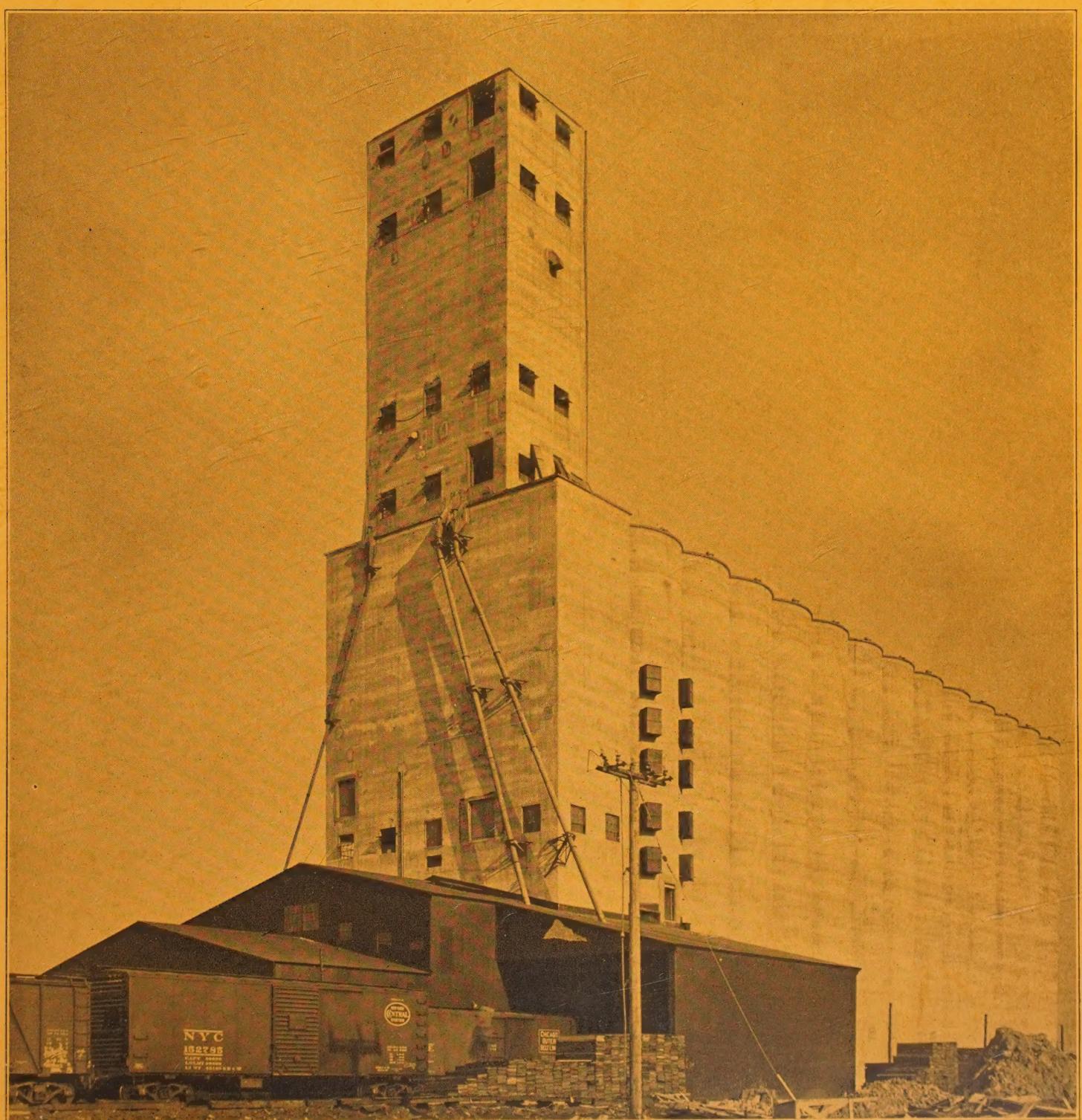


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[For description see page 251]

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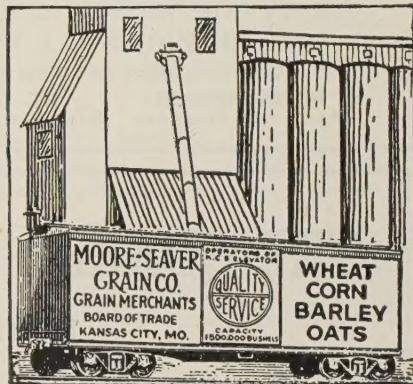
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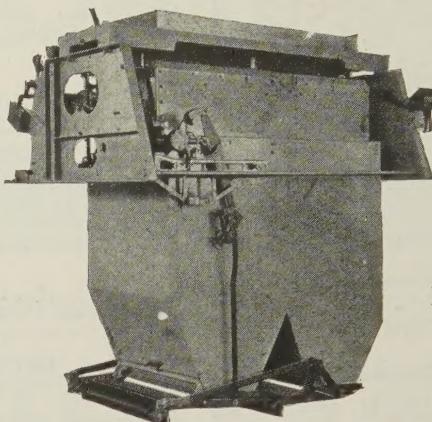
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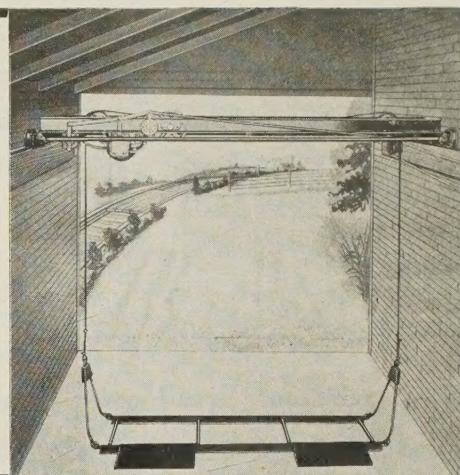
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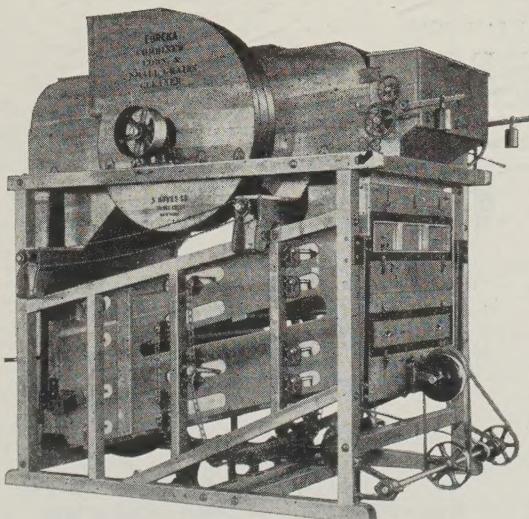
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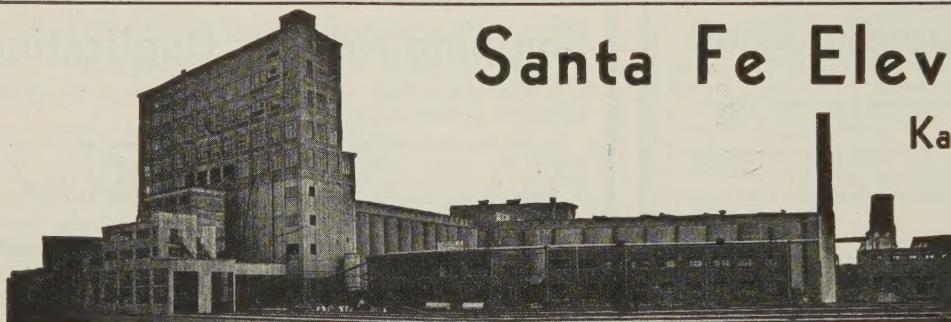
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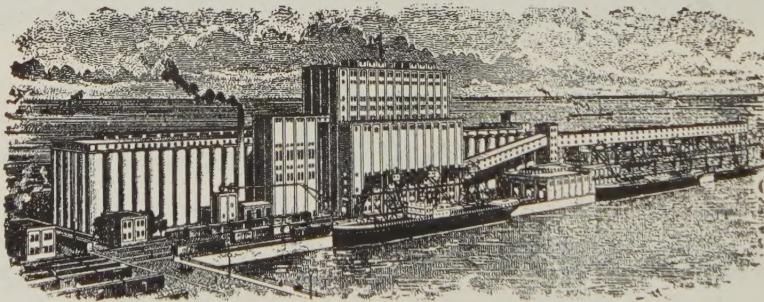
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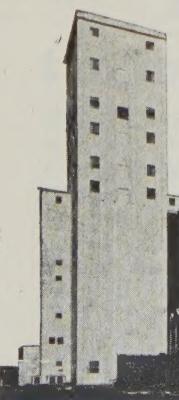
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It contains spaces for 10,000 truck loads. Each
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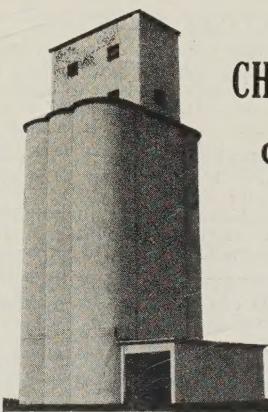
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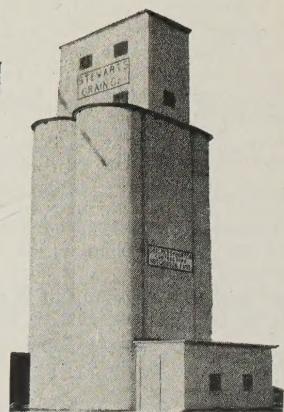
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Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

NORTHWEST IOWA elevator for sale, 18,000 bu., feed warehouse, coal sheds; good crops, excellent territory. Address 79R3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS elevator for sale; Doing good business in good farming Community; electrically operated; priced at a bargain. J. Kemp Carson, Clarence, Ill.

ALWAYS HAVE GRAIN ELEVATORS for sale. If you are in the market write me fully as to amount you wish to invest and location desired. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

THRIVING ILLINOIS BUSINESS FOR SALE AT BARGAIN

Located in one of the best farming counties in the world, village has one of best banks in northern Illinois, consists of a large grain elevator with 14 bins; well equipped for sorting and mixing grains; equipment includes IHC engine; Fairbanks scale; portable platform scale and other necessary machinery; a 24x32 addition for seed, hardware, millwork and one 24x28 containing engine room, feed and salt storage adjoin; attached is a modern office; corn crib; sand bin; 3 enclosed frame warehouses containing lumber, fence, roofing, pump repairs and workroom; 18x38 barn; 20x80 coal shed; open side lumber shed 20x109. Total reproduction cost exceeds \$22,000. All buildings in sound physical condition.

We own all real estate, consisting of 8 city lots. Stock consists of lumber, coal, feed, seed, salt, some staple hardware items, nails and similar merchandise for farming communities. We have operated 24 years. Manager is popular; one friendly competitor.

Entire property can be had for only a fraction of replacement value. The right spot for a hustler. Write 79R1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill., for additional information.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

INDIANA CORN BELT elevator for sale; 50,000 bus.; A-1 in every way. Address 79S2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

THREE ILLINOIS elevators for sale; 50,000, 80,000 and 120,000 bus.; located in Corn Belt; owners growing old. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva ave., Chicago, Ill.

N. CENTRAL OHIO fireproof grain and seed elevator; silo type; 19,000 bu. cap.; good location; retail feed and coal; 1½ a. land; scales, cleaners, etc.; stockyards. Bargain. A. C. Duncan, cashier, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

PRICED FOR QUICK SALE, two good elevators located in heart of Western Indiana grain belt. Combined capacity about 140,000 bushels. Equipment includes electric power, corn sheller, cleaner and hopper scales. Both houses in good condition and doing good business. Death of partner reason for selling. Address 79R7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

SITUATION WANTED

WANT POSITION as manager country elevator; 7 years' experience as grain, feed, seed, hay, coal, gas, and oil dealer; available at once; good references. Box 11, Van Wert, Ohio.

POSITION WANTED as manager of country elevator preferably in corn belt, but will go anywhere; 20 years experience in grain business, Iowa and Kansas. Also handled feed, coal, twine, etc. Expert accountant. References. H. Spurgeon, Humboldt, Kansas.

IF YOU NEED the services of a young man of 27 with 7 years' successful experience in the grain business you need look no further. Will be pleased to go into detail with employer. Address 79T2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the **Grain & Feed Journals** twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SECTIONAL STEEL TANKS for sale; 14 ft. diameter, 36 sections each 2 feet high. Good condition and tight. Will k. d. and ship. White Elevator Co., El Paso, Ill.

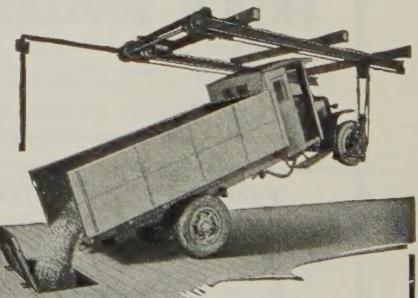
PACIFIC NORTHWEST seed business; well established and on profit earning basis. Located in district recognized as outstanding in field and vegetable seed growing. Promising field for development. Excellent opportunity for experienced seed man. Will sell all or part interest. Address 79R6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

NORTH CENTRAL OHIO: Will sacrifice for quick cash sale of my feed, seeds, coal, ice and gasoline retail business. Twenty years going concern, completely equipped. Established clientele. Own real estate, buildings, coal silos and equipment. Railroad switch located on N. Y. C. line and Main Street of prosperous town of 4,000 population. Ample ground space for expansion in all lines now carried. Reason for selling: Have opportunity to acquire business in Western State and want cash. Address 79T4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

McMILLIN TRUCK DUMP For Electrical Power



A dump that fills all requirements. Capacity from smallest wagon to largest truck. Dumps from any length vehicle into one dump door. By adding extension will dump into any number of doors. Operating connections at each door. Can be installed in almost any driveway. Installation simple and very reasonable. All parts of dump in plain view above driveway floor. Vehicles can be raised to any angle for dumping. Can be stopped and started as desired. Under complete control. All steel power unit completely assembled. Substantially constructed. No delicate parts. SPEEDY, SAFE and SIMPLE in operation.

Address

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana

MACHINES FOR SALE

PRACTICALLY NEW Dreadnaught Corn Crusher; \$50.00. Star Feed Co., Beresford, S. D.

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 79N12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 79N14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 79N13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 79N15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—One No. 4 Howe separator; one No. 3 new ball-bearing cob crusher; new grain blower with 10 hp motor. Clark L. Smith & Son, Leola, Lancaster Co., Pa.

FOR SALE—Midget mill outfit; long system mill outfit; reels, corn cutters and lots of other machines. Give me a trial. T. A. McWilliams, 115 E. St. Catherine St., Louisville, Ky.

IDEAL HESS PNEUMATIC GRAIN DRIER, complete in good working condition; capacity 130 bushels, for sale cheap. Lacharite Grain Co., Assumption, Illinois.

DOAK SPOUT HOLDER, best on earth, price \$10.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Full information on request. Superior Manufacturing Company, Albert City, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Second hand feed and elevator machinery; Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Meters; Bolinder Diesel Engines. Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

Use of Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon gives a complete record and at the same time, a ticket for the hauler.

Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 inches. 250 leaves with 5 sheets of carbon.

Each ticket has spaces for following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer." Order Form 19GT Duplicating. Price \$1.20 plus postage.

Triplinating is the same form as 19GT described above with 125 sheets strong white tissue for buyer, bound in between the original tickets for hauler and the duplicate for headquarters so as to make three copies with one writing. Five sheets dual faced carbon, 375 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.65 plus postage.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

BARGAIN. Reconditioned Moisture tester and truck dump. W. W. Pearson, Reynolds, Ind.

FOR SALE—15 ton Howe truck scale, with type-registering beam; excellent condition; also power Clipper seed and bean cleaner, with elevator attachment. Jas. O. Dougan, Manitou Springs, Colo.

FOR SALE—Brand new 29D-BB Clipper cleaner, ample screens. Only cleaned two thousand bushels. Electric motor, shaft, pulley, etc. Priced to sell quick. Consumers Coal Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED USED TRUCK HOIST. J. E. Pumphrey, Maunie, Ill.

WANTED—Grain & Seed Cleaner. Must be in good condition. Buttolph Grain Co., Bennett, Ia.

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ELECTRICAL MACHINERY
Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

PORTABLE FARM MOTORS

General Electric ball bearing; 220 volt AC, single phase, 60 cycle, complete pulleys, starter, and cable mounted on 2 wheel portable truck. BRAND NEW Special price 3 HP \$111.00—5 HP \$174.00—7 $\frac{1}{2}$ HP \$251.00. A real bargain. Large stock of motors, new and used, for elevator, mill and farm service. Write us on your requirements. ROCKFORD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO., 728 South Wyman St., Rockford, Illinois.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 600 original and 600 duplicates of form shown herewith. Four originals and four duplicates to each leaf. Printed and perforated so outer half of sheet bearing originals may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact reproduction of all entries on the original. Leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Printed on bond paper, check bound, in heavy board covers, size 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. 150 pages. Price \$1.30, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Fairbanks Automatic Hopper Scale, 300 lb. capacity. Farmers' Mercantile & Elevator Co., Lindsey, Ohio.

MOTOR TRUCK SCALES. Bargains. All capacities. Used scales. Shipped on 30 day free trial. Salesman wanted. Bonded Scale Co., manufacturers, Dept. GFJ, Columbus, Ohio.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

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To _____	
Gross _____ lbs.	
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Test _____	
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Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

ENTER CYCLE OF PURE LINE SEEDS



By MARSHALL C. RUMSEY

Sole distributor in the U. S. A. of Original Svalof Seeds

SVALOF: Sweden's subsidized Plant Breeding Station is nine to thirty-five years ahead. For these years has been working along lines this country is just advocating.

To see the trend toward Pure line seed as well as to see a statement of what has been, all handlers of seed might well read "Building the Temple," J. Sidney Cates in the August, 1937, "Country Gentlemen."

Comparing what Cates says with a knowledge of what Svalof, the breeding station subsidized by the Swedish Government, has done, one realizes that Svalof is many years ahead of our country on grain breeding work and from thirty-five down to nine years ahead on grasses, clovers, root crops, oil and fiber plants and pasture plants.

It would seem therefore that those seedsmen who wish to get the jump on the rank and file of the seed trade will utilize certain pure line varieties from Svalof. To some extent this practice has already started.

One big advantage beside its well organized staff of leading plant breeders, that Svalof has, is its control and distribution of its pure seed.

Svalof has its multiplying and marketing company, Allmanna Svensk Utsödes Aktiebolaget (The General Swedish Seed Co.). Through this company only, can original Svalof seed be procured. In the United States only through one source can original seed be obtained. This makes it more possible to keep track of where seed near to original is obtainable.

Svalof offers

GRASS VARIETIES

Original Svalof Victoria Ryegrass,

Original Svalof Barge Cocksfoot,

Original Svalof Scandia II Cocksfoot,

Original Svalof Svea White Clover (Wild),

Original Svalof Svea Alsike Clover,

Original Svalof Late Flowering Red Clover,

Original Svalof Viking Red Fescue,

Original Svalof Early Fescue,

Original Svalof Late Fescue,

Original Svalof Fylking Kentucky Bluegrass,

Original Svalof Brome Grass,

Original Svalof Fox Tail,

Victoria Ryegrass and Barge Cocksfoot (orchard grass), have already drawn America's attention.

Ryes—Star and Steels.

Barleys—Gold and Victory, also Flax and Root crop seeds.

A WESTERN TRIP

I regret to say that on a trip through Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, and Minnesota, talking to many men, I size up the situation as follows:

There are no pure or near true Victory oats or other Svalof Varieties of Swedish oats available in volume more than enough for show purposes. There will be some original Svalof seed sown there this coming year.

In Illinois there have been a few true Swedish oats sown last year, but no stocks of these for shipment.

Ohio should have had some good Svalof Varieties for shipment in a small way, but small grain conditions were bad in Ohio and Southern Michigan this year. In the thumb of Michigan the oat crop was good, but harvest was bad so that most oats were badly colored. There will be a few Victory and Star oats two years from original in that section suitable for seed.

In the following columns I give you descriptions of the best Svalof Varieties of white oats; also list of growers of near to original stock. See key above list.

I recommend buyers of Svalof Varieties of oats to require certificates, showing number of years from original seed. One can buy too close. Too close buying invites the letting of seed purity and quality deteriorate, eventually to the points of its having even no true value.

Svalof Oat Varieties

Victory Oat widely known world over, best of all pure line selections. Grand champion at International at Chicago every year but two since 1920. The most popular oat from all standpoints in United States and Canada. It is midseason and has strong straw, its grain is plump, white and very heavy.

Star Oats considered with Goldene Rain II to be great advances in breeding of white oats. It is a couple of days earlier than Victory and out-yields it 3% to 5%. It is even stiffer strawed than Victory and grown with best results on good water retaining soil. Bulk weight about seven-tenths of a pound less than Victory per struck bushel on the average. Weight per 1000 kernels 35.9 grams as to Victory 35.7 grams. Hulls 27.1% as to Victory's 27.5%. Liked even better than the Victory by many who have tried it. Grain white and fully as plump as Victory.

Golden Rain II Oats, about a week earlier than Victory, yields about the same as Victory. Grain carries golden color. Bulk weight nearly equal Victory. Best for lighter or poorer soils. Weight per 1000 kernels 34 grams, hulls 9% less than Victory. Grain plump not as large as Victory as per figures shown.

Eagle Oats—Svalof's latest outstanding variety, out-yields Victory 6% to 8%. It is later maturing and has smaller seeds than Victory. Will weigh under same growing conditions about one lb. less per struck bushel. Weight per 1000 kernels 32.1 grams, percentage of hull 1.1% less than Victory seeds white.

Quoted from "American Agriculturist," Jan. 2, 1937

Victory — A Good Variety of Oats

ON page 10 of the November 7 issue, under the heading "Seed Oats Are Scarce, But," we did Victory oats an injustice which we now correct. The facts are that some seed agents are taking orders (in fact non-cancellable contracts) for spring delivery of seed oats and are carrying fine-looking samples which resemble Victory oats and which, in some cases, are misrepresented as Victory oats.

Some, at least, of this seed is grown in northwestern states where growing conditions differ from the northeast, and farmers who buy such seed either on its attractive appearance or believing they are buying Victory oats are likely to be disappointed. Victory oats are alright, but look out for imitations!

Letters below the name in the list indicate varieties: as V for Victory, S for Star, E for Eagle. The numerals 1, 2, 3 or 4 following the letter show the number of years from Original: as V3 is Victory 3 years, from Original Seed. S1V3 shows two varieties, Star 1 Yr., Victory 3 Yrs. V1.3 is Victory 1 and 3 years.

Caro Farmers Co-operative Elev. Co.
V1.2 Caro, Mich.

Chesaning Farmers Elev. Co.
S2 Chesaning, Mich.

Farm Produce Co.
V2 Cass City, Mich.

Jasper Grain Co.
S2V4 Jasper, Mich.

Dr. W. D. Johnson's Farms
V1,3S1E1 Batavia, N. Y.

Metamora Elev. Co.
V1,2,4 Metamora, Ohio

Unionville Milling Co.
V2 Unionville, Mich.

Wallace & Morley Co.
V2,1S1,2 Bay Port, Mich.

Yale Elev. Co.
V2S1 Yale, Mich.

Chas. Woolahan Co.
V2S2 Birch Run, Mich.

Ottawa County Co-op. Co.
V3S1,2 Oak Harbor, Ohio

Blissfield Co-operative Co.
V1 Blissfield, Mich.

J. P. Burroughs & Son
V1 Flint, Mich.

The Equity Elevator Co.
V1 Delphos, Ohio

Elkton Co-op. Farm Produce Co.
V1 Elkton, Mich.

The Hamler Co-op. Grain Association
V1 Hamler, Ohio

C. A. Hiegel
V1 Leipsic, Ohio

Holgate Grain & Supply Association
V1 Holgate, Ohio

The Lenox Elevator Co.
S1 Richwood, Ohio

Lapeer Grain Co.
V1 Lapeer, Mich.

The French Corporation
V1 Middleville, Mich.

McGuffey Elev. Company
S1 McGuffey, Ohio

Bitner & Leslie
V1 Paulding, Ohio

Plainfield Grain Co.
S1 Plainfield, Ill.

Willshire Co-op. Co.
V1 Willshire, Ohio

ORIGINAL SVALOF STOCK FROM
MARSHALL C. RUMSEY
Batavia, N. Y.

Orders for Original seed should be in by December 1

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25¢.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 22, 1937

PLAN NOW to meet your friends in the trade at the forty-first annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n in Dallas, Tex., Oct. 10 to 12. An interesting program is assured. Do not miss it.

"NO SMOKING" signs posted at prominent points of travel about your elevator would help to protect your property from the careless smokers and might be the means of saving your business from the flames. The expense of this protection is so small none can afford to forego it.

GOVERNMENT by commissions is so often open to abuse that these administrative bodies should be divorced from the executive branch of the government, their legislative activities made subservient to Congress and their law enforcing powers subject to appeal to the courts. The recent ruling by the labor relations board flouting a federal court order is a case in point.

THE CROP killers, who were singing the Chinch Bug Blues every day last spring, were unduly alarmed. The weather man dropped so much water that all outside insects had a real struggle for existence this summer.

THE REBUILDING OF DRIVEWAYS: The displacement of small capacity out-of-date truck scales with modern scales of large capacity, has not only improved the weighing facilities of hundreds of country elevators this season, but has made it necessary for owners of out-of-date equipment to modernize their plants in order to compete with the elevators having improved receiving facilities.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER repair and swap sharpers are again calling on elevator operators, and as heretofore, will, no doubt, run away with many extinguishers that are in prime working condition and much more efficient than the useless can they leave in its place. These sharks have preyed upon so many elevator men it is high time some alert victims catch the impostors and have them incarcerated.

DUMMY BROKERAGE concerns under attack by the Federal Trade Commission can avoid prosecution under the Robinson-Patman Act by ceasing to pass on discounts to buyers, substituting therefor a simple payment of dividends on stock in the concern owned by the buyers. The Commission might even be persuaded to permit patronage dividends, when declared out of profits and not in the form of discounts.

GRAIN DRIERS and cleaners are being added to the equipment of so many country elevators, all must recognize the advantage of placing all grain in prime condition before loading into cars. Shipping damp or dirty grain is sure to earn discounts that will generally wipe out all profits. Cleaning and thoroughly mixing so as to load car with grain of uniform quality, will invariably command the price high enough to overcome the cost of improving the grain and leave an additional profit for the shipper.

ROBBERS and midnight marauders have evidently found North Dakota grain elevators a pleasing rendezvous for an evening party. It may be that the elevator operators in Iowa and some of the other attractive states have so thoroughly protected their offices as to discourage midnight visitors. Heavy bars and locks, all night illumination, and watchman service has contributed materially to discourage peddlers who travel about selling second-hand adding machines, typewriters, fire extinguishers, radios and in any other portable property generally found in the country elevator office.

THE EXPENSE of tripling the elevating capacity of your old-time legs is trifling as compared with the beneficial results attained. With a 4,000 bu. an hour leg the man in charge of machinery can often empty the receiving pits and load a couple of cars before lunch, so there is no excuse for fooling away time and labor with a thousand bushel leg.

ELEVATOR operators who are victimized by traveling sharpers, owe it to their brother dealers to disclose the trickery in hope of placing members of the trade on guard. The tricks and the swindlers are so numerous no grain dealer can hope to learn of all of them, but by keeping posted regarding most of them he can avoid being trapped by many of them.

TRUCKERS have been unusually quiet of late, but all of the experienced swindlers and many new traveling traders will take to the road with the maturing of the new corn crop. Doubtless each will start out with a fresh supply of rubber checks and short weights, as well as a choice selection of smart tricks, so it behooves all elevator operators to exercise extreme vigilance in dealing with strangers.

SMUT has never been known to improve the yield or the quality of any grain, yet farmers of all sections continue year after year to plant seed which they know to be infested with smut. The elevator operator is just as much interested in his farmer patrons obtaining maximum yields as are the farmers themselves; hence, in his own interest he should help his patrons to obtain seed that has been thoroughly treated. In one test of seed oats planted last season, one field of the same seed was untreated while an adjacent field was treated with Ceresan. The treated field yielded an average of nineteen bushels per acre more than the untreated field, so the farmer who sowed treated seed not only got all of his cost back, but a pleasing profit besides.

COTTON prices hit a four-year low Sept. 20 to the discomfiture of the bureaucratic planners. At Dallas, Tex., where the largest quantity of spot cotton was sold the average price was 8.08 cents per pound, or 4.77 cents, figured on the dollar as devalued, making it an all time low. The government announcement that 9 cents per pound would be the loan basis has had the usual effect of establishing the loan price as a top and the markets have been sagging ever since. Contrast this with the price of wheat, now practically free from government interference. In 1932 when cotton was hitting its lows, wheat of contract grade sold at 44½ cents at Chicago. It is now above \$1 per bushel. Don't forget the bottom on wheat in 1932 came after Federal Farm Board interference.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Safe Salesman

CLEAN CUPOLAS not only reduce the fire hazards of the elevator, but prevent grain becoming mixed with dirt and rubbish in case of a spill. It is not difficult to blow dust from elevator head and distributing spout to the outside or else drop it into the feed bin and sell it at more than the cost of its recovery. The greater the vigilance in utilizing all by-products of the elevator, the surer is the business to prove a profitable enterprise.

ONE OF THE most encouraging signs of improving business among the country elevators is the urgent demand for experienced elevator managers. The addition of feed grinding and the handling of sidelines to the seasonable marketing of surplus grain calls for men of broader experience and more efficient merchandising ability. This should help to encourage all elevator managers to make a more conscientious study of the many problems daily confronting the isolated manager who must promote the interests of his employer or make way for men of real efficiency.

Fixing Hours and Wages

Arbitrary limitation of hours of daily labor and rate of pay is impracticable in the grain elevator.

The country grain buyer can not tell a line of waiting farmers at 4 p. m. to take their loads of grain back home and come back tomorrow. The grain dealer must accommodate his farmer friends by taking their grain when they choose to deliver it, when roads are good, or prices right, or when the farmer himself is compelled by the weather to rush his grain from the combine in the field to the country elevator.

Terminal elevator operators also have rush periods during which overtime operation is necessary.

Arbitrary wage and hour fixing by government fiat had a good start during the early days of the N.R.A. It was found then that fixing of hours and wages led to the next step of fixing prices; and after fixing prices it became necessary to control production. Have we forgotten that it was planned to forbid flour mills from adding additional machinery and to forbid construction of new milling capacity?

The ultimate effect would be a freezing of industry in status quo. Labor would be regimented and capital controlled by remote bureaucrats. To prevent this misfortune the wage and hour fixing provided for in the Hugo Black-Connery bill must be prevented. The enactment of this legislation at the coming session of Congress must be resisted. There is no half-way stopping place between free competition and complete state control, with eventual industrial paralysis and national poverty. The hand of government in business generally strangles all initiative, all enterprise, all progress.

est, deliveries from local elevators and trainloads en route from Texas, during the few days that remain before expiration of the option.

The A.A.A. 1938 Distribution of Manna

The new program for the distribution of taxpayers' money to both prosperous and poverty-stricken farmers, as announced Sept. 20 by the Secretary of Agriculture, disguised as "conservation," holds out as a bait a change in the calculation of the benefit payment from the end of the crop year to the beginning of the crop year. Thus there will have been hung up before him in advance of compliance the reward for permitting the bureaucracy to dictate to him how many acres and what to plant. This reward will be figured exactly for each individual farm.

The A.A.A. announcement states the reduced acreage to be devoted to corn, cotton, rice, tobacco, peanuts and potatoes; but the reduced acreages of corn will be established only for those counties in commercial producing areas designated by the A.A.A., and no such restriction will apply on the crops grown in the southern states, payments being made to every grower of cotton, tobacco and rice.

For staying within a farm's soil depleting limit and for achieving the soil building extension the farmer will be paid 10 cents per bushel of the farm's normal yield of corn.

In view of the fact that about 30 per cent of the farmers have refused so far to comply with the dictates of the bureaucrats the announcement by the A.A.A. that, "This change should result in a greater degree of compliance and in consequence make the program more effective," must be doubted, as a definite calculation of the exact sum in advance to be paid will give the individual farmer an opportunity to calculate whether he would not realize more cash by declining to participate in the acreage reduction scheme and rejecting the promised greater abundance thru scarcity.

The farmers in the northern states consuming products of the South will be taxed, including $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound on sugar to pay the 3-cent bonus on cotton. How this works out is shown by the outlay of the A.A.A. from the beginning, May 12, 1933, to July 1, 1937, which was \$235,094,567 to the state of Texas and only \$18,885,552 to the state of Michigan.

New York with 12,890,000 population received \$12,373,372, while North Carolina with 3,417,000 population received \$53,286,001 for its 1,599,918 farm population. Thus the citizens of New York state got less than a dollar apiece, while North Carolina farmers got \$33 apiece, on the average.

Tight Situation in September Corn Delivery

The high premium of September corn at Chicago, \$1.16 $\frac{3}{4}$, over the December delivery, 63 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents, Sept. 17, has drawn attention to the scarcity of corn after the short crop of 1936 that forced the price of May corn to \$1.40, of July corn to \$1.27, and the current delivery to its present high.

In view of past high prices for cash corn on this crop, holders of the September future seem fully warranted in demanding that shorts deliver or pay the penalty. The present price of about \$1.05 per bushel for the future is not excessive, considering the demand from millers, starch factories, glucose refiners and brewers and distillers.

Present holders can not be charged with manipulating the price upward, since the market has steadily declined for the past three months 30 cents per bushel.

On the domestic situation there has been ample basis for cornering the corn market; but imports have defeated the attempt. More than 100 shiploads of corn from South Africa, Southeastern Europe and Argentina have been unloaded at Chicago during the past three months; and since the beginning of the crop year, Nov. 1, more than 70,000,000 bus. of corn have been imported into the United States.

The September open interest of 10,642,000 bus. Sept. 20 is not greater than can be settled by sales of the long inter-

Massachusetts with 4,375,000 population got \$3,643,326, while the 237,456 farmers in Maryland, out of its total 1,669,000 population received \$11,875,467. Thus the citizens of Massachusetts got less than a dollar apiece, while the farmers of Maryland received \$50 each, according to the bookkeeping of the A.A.A.

It would be nearer the truth to say no one got anything out of this largesse, since the miscellaneous taxes levied on all citizens, many of the imposts concealed, probably exceeded the payments. To pay out the \$2,270,848,510 disbursed cost the government \$121,548,400 in administrative expenses.

Vigilant Elevator Owners Will Help

With the unanimous consent of all interested in a reduction of the needless fire waste, the first week of next month, October 3 to 9, has been designated as FIRE PREVENTION WEEK. While our news columns contain reports of recent fires, we have not reported many disastrous grain elevator fires, but the very fact that most of the fires in recent months have occurred between sunset and sunrise reflects a lack of vigilance on the part of operators. Some dealers who use electric power always pull the entrance switch before locking the front door for the night. Others examine all bearings before departing for the day and inspect cob spouts and dust storehouses.

Experience proves conclusively that frequent inspections of the entire plant not only enable the owner to discover heating grain, but heating bearings, and spontaneous combustion in feeds. Every property owner insured in a mutual fire insurance company is directly interested in reducing the fire losses of his company because the greater the vigilance of the policy holders, the less will be the cost of their fire insurance, hence, the greater vigilance on his part in correcting known fire hazards, and thereby reducing his fire losses, the easier will it be for him to get and keep insured in a desirable mutual. Today no one thinks of building a new elevator without iron cladding, but thirty years ago most of them were covered with wood shingles and locomotive sparks were credited with causing more elevator fires than any other known cause. The correction of this hazard by the elevator owners has saved mutual policy holders thousands of dollars that they have never counted.

The fire losses of the United States during the month of August totaled \$19,767,000, which shows a reduction of nearly 9% from the fire losses of August, 1936, and the fire losses for the first eight months of this year were \$190,000,000 against \$199,000,000 for the same months last year. Even these large figures reflect greater caution on the part of prop-

erty owners and should encourage a continued reduction in their fire waste. While Fire Prevention Week calls for alert vigilance, it is hoped that elevator owners everywhere will continue to exercise extra vigilance throughout the year and prevent losses.

If the Government Runs Your Business Will It Share the Losses

Would you care again to have your business activities regulated and directed by a Code Authority or limited by the bureaucratic rules of the NRA? No enterprising grain merchant ever recognized the so-called emergency which was pushed to the foreground in justification of posting a blue buzzard in every business window.

MERCHANTS having for a time bowed supinely to the dictates of the bureaucrats, the office holders have become obsessed with the idea that they can bluff their fellow citizens into submitting to their dictation perpetually. Suits are brought against the weak and the helpless in hope of scaring all into submission to departmental regulations. Only last week an assistant attorney general in addressing a group of New York business and professional men warned them that they must choose between regulation by competition and by government control. About the same time the chairman of the national bituminous coal commission warned the coal industry that it "will be placed under more rigid governmental regulation than it is now experiencing," if the present law fails because of operators' failure to cooperate.

And all this threatened dictation of business is in the name of recovery.

Today word comes from Russia that four of the grain elevator crews in the Caucasus were executed by the firing squad and six were imprisoned in the drive against anti-soviet "wreckers" charged with mixing spoiled grain with good and damp grain with dry. Nine others are awaiting trial in Moscow on similar charges.

The unreasonable regulations recently promulgated by the commodity exchanges will add many to the list of tax eaters, but will not help either producers or consumers. However, the interference with trading in commodities for future delivery will drive many merchants from the markets and shrink the marketing facilities to the great disadvantage of all concerned.

How long will it take for our autocratic rulers to institute the firing squad in hope of inducing the merchants of America to submit to their impractical rules and their biased interpretations of the regulations. If under the rigid direction of federal bureaucrats business is a dismal failure, will government share the loss? Who will be left to shovel taxes into the public crib?

Award \$25,000 for Dust Explosion Injury

The Supreme Court of Missouri on Jan. 5, 1937, denied a rehearing in the suit by John F. Cole against the Uhlmann Grain Co. in which a verdict for \$35,000 damages had been reduced to \$25,000.

While at work near the elevator Cole was struck by a steel window frame blown from the elevator by a dust explosion. He alleged dust was negligently permitted to accumulate. The plant was well equipped for dust removal, having both the floor sweep system and the Budd-Sinks to suck dust out of the elevator legs, each system having its separate fan.

One Rodes employed on new construction said there was a noise continually in Leg No. 4 as if the loose buckets were striking as they came around the boot pulley, that on the distributing floor everything was covered with dust and that he heard three explosions.

"The superintendent ordered me to make an inspection of the fan. The armature and bearing shaft were both black, showing it had gone thru a heating condition. The bearings were old babbitt and worn so they would not sustain oil any more. There was a hole in the casing. It broke the vacuum. I would say it was not over 60 per cent efficient."

Weidenmann, who had the contract for the dust collecting system in the new building, said he inspected the floor sweeps and valves in the basement when the explosion occurred "and found several lines in the basement entirely stopped up with dust. Pipes were entirely clogged with dust at that time."

One Cantwell testified the dust collecting machinery was not working on the morning of the explosion. "They had been having trouble with the motor that ran the dust collecting machinery, which had been run only at little intervals."

The Uhlmann Grain Co. presented evidence to show that the dust sweeping and collecting machinery was properly operating on the day of the explosion and prior thereto; that the elevator was as clean as an elevator could be; that any opening in Leg. No. 4 was made by the contractor's men; that there was no way to keep "tramp metal" from coming into an elevator with the wheat.

The Supreme Court said the Uhlmann Grain Co.'s argument overlooks Cole's evidence that an unusual and negligent accumulation of dust caused a series of explosions.

Cole was 45 years old, earning \$6 per day. He sustained a head injury and a lumbosacral sprain, rendering him unable at any future time to engage in any gainful occupation, not even sitting.—*100 S. W. Rep. (2d) 311.*

At the Door

"Beyond this door shall never go
The burdens that are mine to know;
The day is done, and here I leave
The petty things that vex and grieve;
What clings to me of hate and sin
To them I will not carry in;
Only the good shall go with me
For their devoted eyes to see."
He wiped his shoes before his door,
But paused to do a little more.
He dusted off the stains of strife,
The mud that's incident to life.
The blemishes of careless thought,
The traces of the fight he'd fought,
The selfish humors and the mean,
And when he entered he was clean.

—Edgar A. Guest

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Deleterious Gases in Grain Bins?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the possibility of producing carbon monoxide rather than carbon dioxide in closed semi-airtight bins?—W. E. Brownell, production manager, United Mills Co., Grafton, O.

Ans.: An analysis of the gas in grain bins in which men died was made at Ogden, Utah, New Orleans, La., and other points. It was found that the gas consisted of 10 to 12.65 per cent carbon dioxide instead of the normal mere trace, 0.03 per cent; 1.8 to 2.48 per cent oxygen instead of the normal 20 per cent, and of carbon monoxide, none to 0.02 per cent.

A man entering a bin in which the gas has been generated dies by drowning as in water, for lack of oxygen to breathe.

In normal fermentation of grain at normal temperatures there is produced alcohol, glycerine, succinic acid, fusel oil and carbon dioxide gas, no monoxide.

A concrete bin filled with wet corn to within 20 ft. of the top at Milwaukee, Wis., was entered by a man who failed to climb up the ladder. Another man who went to look for him also died. The gas in this bin analyzed 0.20 to 1.2 per cent carbon dioxide, and 18.60 to 19.80 per cent oxygen, indicating the presence of some poisonous unknown gas, as the oxygen was sufficient to support life, possibly some compound of the deadly cyanogen, CN.

The low degree of heat in a grain bin is not favorable to the production of monoxide, more commonly found in the exhaust of automobile engines when running with insufficient air for complete combustion.

Protest Boost in Illinois State Inspection Fee

The Grain Inspection Division of the Illinois Department of Agriculture has asked the Illinois Commerce Commission for an increase in the fee to be charged for inspecting grain to \$1.50 from \$1 per car.

A hearing on the requested increase was held at Springfield Sept. 8 and continued to Sept. 21.

Lawrence Farlow, sec'y, and other officers of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers' Ass'n are protesting the increase.

W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, says "The Ass'n has protested this increase because it adds another burden to the grain dealer, and the petition does not increase the inspection fees on grain arriving by trucks at the various terminal markets in the State. If there is any justification for an increase of the fees in carload grain there is likewise justification for an increase of the fees on trucked grain."

Winnipeg Exchange Elects Gauer

The annual election of officers by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange placed in the president's chair Henry Gauer, well-known and highly esteemed western manager for James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., and director in the Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.; Eastern Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd., and Peerless Grain Co., Ltd.

Educated in Winnipeg, Mr. Gauer began his career in the grain business almost from boyhood.

In 1904 Mr. Gauer became connected with James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., as a bookkeeper. Succeeding years saw him work thru every department of the company's wide-flung business until in 1913 he was given the post of western inspector, and in 1920 he was moved up to the highly responsible position of western manager, a post he still holds.

Mr. Gauer was married to Lydia Elizabeth Handel and has one son. He belongs to the Manitoba Club, the Niakwa Country Club, and the St. Charles Country Club.

A Fast Husker

When it comes to corn Iowa insists upon leading in every department. Illinois growers have told some tall stories in an attempt to place the Hawkeye corn in the shade, but Art Torkelson of Fort Dodge tells of one Iowa husker who beats them all. He writes:

"We have a corn husker here who is so fast he has two ears of corn in the air all the time. Once he bent down to pick an ear off the ground, picked his foot by mistake and threw himself into the wagon. He did it so fast that when he got up and realized where he was, at two ears hit him in the face."

Burocrats Would Reduce Acreage

Henry A. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture, presented to farm leaders Sept. 14 his plans to eliminate 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 acres of major farm crops. His plan provides for the following acreages for 1938:

Corn—92,000,000 to 96,000,000 acres, compared with an estimated 96,146,000 acres this year.

Cotton—29,000,000 to 31,000,000 acres, compared with 33,736,000 acres this year.

Rice—825,000 to 875,000 acres, as against 1,000,000 acres to be harvested this year.

Potatoes—3,100,000 to 3,300,000 acres, as against 3,224,000 acres this year.

Tobacco—1,465,000 to 1,660,000 acres, compared with 1,690,000 acres this year.

Peanuts—1,500,000 to 1,600,000 acres, compared with a harvest of 2,016,000 acres this year.

With war clouds hovering both east and west



Henry Gauer, Winnipeg, Man., President-Elect, Grain Exchange

the wiseacres would deprive the United States of the surpluses indispensable in war, rendering us vulnerable to the enemy. Why not permit U. S. farmers to direct their own activities?

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Oct. 6. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n's fall meeting, Norvel Hotel, Lima, O.

Oct. 11, 12. Grain & Feed Dealers' National Ass'n, Baker Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

Oct. 14, 15.—Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Hotel Adolphus, Dallas, Tex.

Oct. 28. Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n of Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb.

Feb. 16, 17, 18. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 22. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Seattle, Wash.

Feb. 22, 23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio, Toledo, O.

March 27, 28, 29, 30. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Kansas City, Mo.

May 9, 10. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Danville, Ill.

A Record Car of Wheat

A big car of wheat was received at Duluth recently challenging many previous records.

It was Gt. Northern car No. 39602 (big Automobile car, 50 ft.). Origin, Minto, N. Dak.; Shipper, Grain Growers Co-Op Elevator Co.; Receiver, Benson Quinn Co., 172,300 lbs.; 2,843 bus., graded 3 dark northern, sold at \$1.24 $\frac{1}{2}$. Unloaded Gt. Northern elevator "S," Superior, Wis., operated by Archer Daniels, Midland Co. Buyer, Pillsbury Flour Mills.—F. G. C.

At the last convention of the Elvtr. Superintendents Ass'n it was voted to conduct a continent-wide safety contest in which trophies will be awarded, the contest to run for six months. The comite appointed to be in charge of the race is made up of Oscar W. Olsen, chairman; H. W. Feemster, Baltimore, Md.; James G. Hayhoe, Minneapolis, Minn., and Clarence W. Turning, Duluth, Minn., as ex. sec.

Uses Cobs as Fertilizer

C. J. IRELAN, manager of Haldeman-Baum Co., at Akron, Ind., was bothered a good bit about the problem of getting rid of corn cobs after a job of shelling. Mr. Irelan thought cobs ought to be good for something besides burning.

Near town the principals of the company own and operate a farm. For want of a better use Mr. Irelan took to moving the cobs to a field, where they were forked out as a substitute for fertilizer.

"The cobs showed little effect as a fertilizer," relates Mr. Irelan, "for the first year. But about the third year we began to notice quite a marked difference in the development of the crops grown on the cob fertilized ground and adjacent parts of the same field that had not been fertilized. As the cobs broke down and decayed they seemed to sweeten the ground to the advantage of growing crops."

"We have since learned that partly burned cobs from a cob burner, in which the combustion has been stopped at the charcoal stage, make an even better land sweetener."

"If cobs are run into a cob house so constructed that a wagon or truck may be backed under a hopper bottomed cob bin and filled with simple pulling of a slide, the fertilizing value of the cobs will be worth the expense of moving them."

The Grain Trade Will Meet in Dallas, Tex., Oct. 10-12

Weighmasters Will Gather at Dallas

The Terminal Grain Weighmasters Ass'n will hold its 20th annual meeting in the Baker Hotel, Dallas, Tex., at 9:30 a. m., Sunday, Oct. 10.

Pres. R. R. De Armond of St. Louis will deliver an address on "Importance of Terminal Market Weighing Supervision to the Country Shipper."

A question box of submitted questions to be read, discussed and answered, will follow.

A round table discussion will give an opportunity to develop live topics.

Sec'y-Treas. Harry R. Clark will present his annual report, the proceedings closing with the election of officers.

The Weighmasters will partake of a joint luncheon with the Chief Grain Inspectors at 12 o'clock noon.

Additional Attractions for the Dallas Meeting

When the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association converge on Dallas, October 10 to 12 for their annual meeting, they will find an amusement and educational center made to order for their special enlightenment.

It is the Greater Texas and Pan American Exposition, which will be swinging into the last lap of its four and a half months run, with every exhibit revamped and improved, added attractions at all amusement places, and the experience of the three and-a-half months that had gone before tending toward better, snappier and more well-rounded entertainment.

For the first time in the history of the Western hemisphere the delegates to this convention will find flying in a compact area the flags of all the nations of the Western hemisphere, and all the nations of the West working in harmony toward a single goal, that of good neighborhood and better understanding.

In a building near the entrance is concentrated the exhibits of the countries to the South of the United States. A visit to the Pan American Palace will acquaint the visitors with the aspirations, the culture and the commercial progress of their neighbors, who in the course of future years are destined to be their best customers.

A flour mill in actual operation on the grounds will prove of great interest. It is operated by the old water wheel of pioneer days.

The story of the struggles of the Western nations toward self-government, the right of self-determination, culture and commercial progress over a period of five centuries is carried in the moving drama of the Cavalcade of the Americas. Performed on the world's largest outdoor stage the story is presented by sound and pantomime. It is a free attraction to exposition visitors.

On La Rambla, famed avenue of fun, is offered every form and variety of entertainment, ranging from skating on natural ice under an autumn sun, to the whirls of the stratosphere. And whisper it gently—there might even be a peep show available.

In the \$1,200,000 Texas Hall of State will be found memorials to the stirring early history of Texas. A building devoted to the transportation industry gives the free story of the progress of the carriers, and includes the railroads, airplane manufacturers, bicycle and motorcycle displays—in fact, everything from the days of the ox wagon to the present. The Hall of Varied Industries presents to the visitor a comprehensive showing of America's commercial progress and manufacturing and retailing business.

The thrill of a lifetime will greet the visitor on an evening's visit to this international fair. As one enters the grounds from the main gate is the Esplanada de Las Americas. This is

beautifully landscaped. Its myriad lights play upon flowing fountains in a lagoon, flanked on either side by the massive free exhibit buildings.

Visitors are assured that on their Dallas trek they will find the exposition more glamorous than ever and those reaching Dallas the day preceding the opening of the convention will have the opportunity of seeing the annual gridiron clash between the University of Texas and the University of Oklahoma, in the Cotton Bowl at the exposition.

Grain Inspectors' Program

An up-to-the-minute program for consideration of current grain inspection problems has been arranged by officers for the 36th annual convention of the Chief Grain Inspectors Ass'n, which will be held at the Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., Oct. 11. The program will open at 9:30 a. m. and will be:

President's Report—Paul Larson, Sioux City.
Federal Dockage Tester—Discussion.

Stem Rust in Wheat—Mrs. E. H. Miller, official crop statistician for Shields & Co.

Office Forms and Departmental Procedure—Discussion.

Sec'y-Treasurer's Report—H. R. Clark, Omaha.

Election of Officers.

At noon on Sunday, Oct. 10, the inspectors will join with the Chief Weighmasters at luncheon. Chief inspectors are invited to aid in conducting the grain grading school that will be conducted on Sunday as a part of the pre-convention proceedings of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

National Ass'n Convention Notes

The registration fee for the convention is \$3.00 per person. Everybody pays, including the officers of the National Ass'n, as the fee goes to the Dallas hosts to help pay entertainment expenses.

Luncheon prices (special group meetings) will be \$1.00, and the price of breakfasts at the special breakfast conferences will be 75c. These are NOT included in the registration fee. The registration fee pays for the ladies' entertainment, the entertainment for both men and women at the Exposition, and the banquet.

Many attractive prizes are offered in the golf tournament, the prizes being donated by local business men.

Dallas hotels will be crowded on Saturday night, Oct. 9, and these people will make it difficult for early-arrivals to get rooms. However, plenty of rooms will be available on Sunday morning. The Baker hotel, convention headquarters, has set aside 325 rooms for our special use. For those who want to be in Dallas Saturday for the football game, game tickets and rooms can be obtained through the National Ass'n. information booth in the Baker Hotel, in other hotels, private clubs or rooming houses.

Study your train schedule. If you get to Dallas on Monday morning, train arrivals will be so late as to make you miss the breakfast conferences and the opening of the convention. Be sure to be there on time.

HOTEL RATES for the two leading hotels in Dallas begin at \$2.50 for a single room, \$4.00 for a double room. The Baker Hotel has set aside plenty of rooms for us at medium prices.

Write to the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n. office, 414 Merchants Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., if you want any information about motor trips from your home town to Dallas, or information about train service, trips to San Antonio, Monterey or Mexico City.

Entertainment at Dallas Convention of National Ass'n

Visiting ladies will be guests on a motor trip over the city on Monday afternoon, Oct. 11.

Convention visitors, men and women, will be guests of Dallas hosts at an entertainment, supper and dance at the Texas Exposition grounds on Monday evening.

The annual golf tournament for grain and feed men will be held at the Dallas Country Club, Tuesday afternoon.

Visiting ladies will be guests at a luncheon and style show on Tuesday noon, at the Baker hotel.

The annual banquet will be held in the Baker Hotel on Tuesday evening, Oct. 12.

Speakers Booked for the National Convention

The attractive program of the Dallas Convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n announces a number of interesting subjects to be presented by well-posted speakers of recognized ability. Among others are the following:

Frank A. Theis, Kansas City, Mo., is president of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., also is president of the National Grain Trade Council. He formerly was a high official in AAA. For a long time he has been one of the nation's leading authorities on grain marketing. He will discuss "Farm Legislation."

Peter Molyneaux of Dallas, Tex., is publisher of the Texas Weekly and the Southwestern Banker. He is the most widely quoted authority upon Southern agriculture and has been an outstanding figure in Texas journalism for 20 years. He is trustee for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. A forceful speaker.

L. W. Baldwin, chief executive officer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Lines, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., is one of the best known of America's railroad executives. Here is the head of a great railroad system, a man equipped to give us the last word on transportation problems that affect grain and feed men.

S. W. Wilder of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is finishing his second year as president of the Grain and Feed Dealers' National Assn. President Wilder's discussions on grain marketing have had wide circulation in recent years. He has been a most popular president, and has been a real leader. His talk will be heard with interest.

Edgar Markham of Washington, D. C., is Washington representative of the Grain Trade Council, representing the Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn. in the Nation's Capitol. Here is a trained observer of the Washington political scene, a man of calm judgment who can give a skillful analysis of the wages-and-hours problem.

J. F. Moyer of Dodge City, Kans., has raised membership in his state association to more than double, in less than two years. He will discuss the common problems of grain trade associations.

Floyd Oles of Seattle, Wash., is manager of the Pacific N. W. Feed Assn., Inc. He has had intimate contact with labor problems of the feed trades. His talk will be an interesting feature, for he is a dynamic personality, but conservative and fair in his statements.

A hearing on farm relief legislation will be held by the senate com'te Oct. 18, 19 and 20 at Des Moines. The relief needed most by farmers is cessation of bureaucratic regulation and regimentation.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Speeding Up the Elevator

Grain & Feed Journals: I run on to an eye-opener—a sort of mile-stone that makes us realize the vast changes going on in country elevators. I have about six risks that have added their second hammer mill, and now along comes another at Elwood, Ind.

Greater speed is the object everywhere. In this elevator, they will have more than 200 h.p. and I note the specifications call for 900,000 C.M. entrance wires and 800 Amp fuses and switch. This elevator has about 45M storage capacity and, while this is a big plant, it does strictly a retail and local trade.

This elevator is built in two units, and the two cupolas have no partition in center. This makes one very large cupola. The machinery in this combined cupola consist of motors, two large cleaners and four elevator heads, plus more or less drive shafting. I suggested to the owner that he should line the interior roof rafters and a portion of the upper walls with fire resistive material. Then in case of a small fire in a motor or bearing—or in case heat is transmitted from the lower floors thru spouting and wells, due to some outbreak of fire elsewhere in the plant—this would prevent this large cupola from breaking out into a big fire immediately, as so often happens. The owner thought this a most practical thing to do, and suggested that an asbestos board be used for interior lining. The average frame cupola is the one backward portion of an elevator in which very little progress has been made. Eventually, a real modern elevator will have a fire resistive cupola and will have fire resistive elevator heads.—A. E. Leif, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Invitation to Dallas Convention

Grain & Feed Journals: The directors of the Texas Grain and Feed Dealers' Ass'n desire to extend to readers of the *Grain & Feed Journals* a most cordial invitation and urgent request that they seize this opportunity for a three-fold benefit by attending the convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers' National Ass'n that will be held in Dallas, Tex., Oct. 11 and 12.

Dallas, a most metropolitan center, offers the Pan American Exposition that has established itself as one of the most outstanding attractions ever shown in our land and offers to anyone ample reimbursement for making the trip.

Fort Worth, just 32 miles from Dallas, offers the Frontier Fiesta with its well and justly renowned Casa Manana and presents world renown stars under personal management of Billy Rose.

There is much to be seen in the state; in fact one could most profitably spend a month or more and never become bored or tired for there is much romance attached to Texas history with its many battlefields, its pioneer buildings, its old missions dating back 300 years, with much historic sentiment, that will thrill all who can view them. A trip to Houston and Galveston, then on to San Antonio will take one thru the richest agricultural country to be found anywhere and will allow a visit to many points of romantic and historic value. Longhorn Cave in Burnet County near the capital, Austin, is one of the largest in the country. So, if possible, we suggest motoring thru and taking side trips, which will cost but little and bring many rewards for the time.

Weather in Texas in October is most enjoy-

able, being cool and bright with just enough zip to bring pep and energy to all. Temperatures will show a low of 45 degrees and a high of 75 degrees with light coats and wraps needed for the nights, while blankets will be welcomed on the beds.

Come, mingle with us, meet those with whom you have been trading or with whom you will find it profitable to trade. Make those personal contacts that are of much value to you, learn of our resources, and then you will better comprehend why Texas has developed from a wild savage country to one of culture, wealth and refinement in three decades.

WE ARE EXPECTING YOU in Dallas Oct. 11-12, Baker Hotel—Yours most sincerely, Texas Grain & Feed Dealers' Ass'n, G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas.

Truckers Gaining (?) Confidence of Farmers

Grain & Feed Journals: Here's one for the tricky trucker's scrap book. A farmer drove into my elevator this morning and told me that on his way into town he passed a truck load of oats parked by the side of the road. When he had passed about 40 rods he looked back and the trucker was shoveling gravel off the highway into his load of oats. The truck did not have an Iowa license.—Geo. Schissel, Varina, Ia.

Michigan Ass'n Re-Elects Smith

[Concluded from page 247]

unanimously re-electing: Herbert J. Smith, Elsie, director at large and recommended pres.; directors for two years, L. L. Green, Flint, for District 3; L. W. Todd, Corunna, for District 5; A. L. Ward, Jackson, for District 6; R. C. Smith, Lake Odessa, for District 7.

Hold-over directors are Bernard Miller, Carson City; E. H. Bueschlen, Unionville; C. H. Wendt, Brown City.

Adjourned sine die.

Convention Notes

ALWAYS a major interest the last day at the fall convention of the Michigan Bean Shippers' Ass'n is the baseball game at Navin field. This year's game was a bit of a disappointment to the bean shippers. Detroit's Tigers took a wallop from Cleveland's team.

THE CUSTOMARY run of gadgets and gizmicks were distributed to the bean shippers by brokers and merchandisers of both grain and beans. Loudest of these was a crowing rooster toy from Stickle-Swift that was frequently heard in the hotel lobby.

FRANK NICKLE of the Nickle Engineering Co., exhibited his latest patented bean picker and sorter in the hotel lobby, demonstrating with any and all offerings of beans.

AMONG the machinery men present were S. E. Sommers and E. J. Eshenbaugh, of A. T. Ferrell & Co.; Frank Nickle, Nickle Engineering Co.; A. A. Frevert of Crippin Mfg. Co.; Tracy Hubbard, for The Duplex Mill & Manufacturing Co., and L. G. McMillin.

BAG men were Sam and Abe Bader and L. O. Sprosty. The fertilizer industry was represented by Nelson T. White, Saginaw.

MUTUAL insurance representatives were

H. E. Wilson and L. P. Dendel of the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

LANSING representation included Lee Swift, B. A. Stickle, J. A. Krusoe, A. M. Fuller, Edgar C. Ryon, C. S. Benton, and Neil H. Bass.

FROM SAGINAW came J. Fruthey, A. W. Orr, A. D. McIntyre, Mrs. A. D. McIntyre, S. A. Simmons, and A. L. Riedel.

AMONG the grain and bean shippers present were: Orvy Hullett, Armada; Fred M. Cross, Bad Axe; H. Wayne Wert, Bancroft; R. P. Chatfield, Bay City; H. E. Henning, Bay Port; Leo D. Cline, Birch Run; B. H. Ellis, Byron; L. D. Kaechele, Caledonia; B. Pomeroy, Caro; Louis Hogan, Carson City; A. C. Atwell, Cass City; L. W. Todd, Corunna; Geo. McIntyre, Deford; D. N. Protzman, Elkton; H. J. Smith, Elsie; A. Phillips, Flushing; M. L. Sturgis, Fowler; Mrs. Herbert Fruthey, Gaines; C. H. Riemersma, W. U. Brock, H. B. Hammerslag, and R. E. Jepson, Grand Rapids; L. J. Allen, and A. L. Ward, Jackson; Stacy West, Laingsburg; Raymond C. Smith, Lake Odessa; C. H. Runciman, Lowell; Lambert Schott, Mayville; B. A. Pomeroy, Middleton; L. C. Hall, Owosso; H. J. Clabuesch, Pigeon; Thos. Hartwick, Pinconning; A. L. Chamberlain, Port Huron; Richard Hoerlein, Richville; Benjamin Gerks, Rochester; D. J. Hogan, St. Louis; E. H. Bueschlen, Unionville; Eli and J. J. Jacques, Whittemore; Guy M. Rowell, Yale.

From Abroad

Work is progressing on the new \$5,000,000 plant the Kellogg Co. of Battle Creek, Mich., is erecting at Stratford, near Manchester, England. The plant will be completed early in 1938.

A Russian wheat crop as large as that of 1935 which were officially estimated at 1,132 million bushels, is now forecast by trade agencies, reports the Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Italy is reported by Lester L. Schnare, U. S. consul at Milan, to have 248 grain elevators under construction, to be turned over by the government when completed, to the official collection agencies. Their capacity is 420,000 tons, and space for 500,000 tons more will be required.

Argentina's ministry of agriculture on Sept. 17 gave out its first estimate of the 1937-38 wheat area, as 7,120,000 hectares (17,593,000 acres). Flax area is estimated at 6,301,000, and barley at 1,915,000 acres. The wheat acreage is about 2 per cent below the average of the last five years.

Costa Rican decree No. 66, of Aug. 16, effective upon publication, empowers the president, as an emergency measure, to import rice, beans, and corn in the quantities necessary for consumption in the country and to sell them at the prices he deems most advantageous to the consumer and to the producer.

Southern hemisphere developments are extremely important now and will be for the next two months. Northern Argentine provinces need rain badly, while the chief producing province, Buenos Aires, is in better shape. Current Argentine advices indicate a decrease in acreage of 5 to 10 per cent. Australian conditions are more favorable, and Broomhall has raised his estimate of the exportable surplus to about 100,000,000 bu.—Fred A. Record.

The National Cotton Board of Argentina announces that 2,000 bags of cotton seed, containing five kilos each, will be distributed free of charge to agriculturists who wish to try cotton-growing as an experiment, in zones which at present are not producers. Each bag will contain a set of instructions and advice from the growers, who will be asked to report to the Board on the degree of success of the experiment. Thus South America takes advantage of the bureaucratic reduction of United States acreage.

Michigan Ass'n Re-Elects Smith

A lively luncheon at noon on Thursday, Sept. 9, opened the 45th annual two-day convention of the Michigan Bean Shippers' Ass'n in the Spanish grill of the Fort Shelby Hotel, at Detroit.

Police Commissioner H. Pickert welcomed the dealers at the opening of the business session.

PRES. H. J. SMITH, Elsie, responded and followed with his annual address, giving a review of the Ass'n's history, its organizers and its work. He said,

Pres. Smith's Address

This is the 45th Annual Meeting of this association. Through all these years our Inspection Department has been one of the best of the commodity inspection departments in the country and has served the grower, shipper and buyer equally well.

We have gone through a trying year for handling and grading Michigan beans. The average quality was poor due to weather conditions during the last harvest and it was hard to please all parties concerned in the handling of the crop. I want to compliment our chief inspector, Mr. A. E. Walcott and his staff of inspectors for the way they have handled their department. They have inspected and graded a good percentage of the crop and have been fair to shipper and buyer.

It is gratifying to note a greater tendency toward cooperation among our members and I am sure that we will be able to handle the coming season's crop in an efficient and profitable manner.

The quality of the beans harvested so far has been excellent and we will be proud to offer them to our buyers and they in turn will be well satisfied with them.

I want to thank every member of this association for his co-operation. Each has loyally supported the personnel of the association and used our inspection department for a very large percentage of the tonnage. I urge you all to use this service as near 100% as possible on your coming season's business, so that Michigan beans will be known the country over as the very best merchandise that can be obtained.

ARTHUR F. BRIESE, Chicago's ace satirist, in a capable after-luncheon address, pronounced himself heartily in favor of a new alphabetical order, "the P.H.P., or Paternity Hospital Project. The government has done everything for everybody else," he declared, pounding the table before him. "Why not do something for expectant fathers?"

R. B. BOWDEN, St. Louis, Mo., sec'y of the Grain & Feed Dealers' National Ass'n, extended to the members of the Michigan Bean Shippers' Ass'n and visitors to its convention a warm invitation to attend the annual convention of the National Ass'n at Dallas, Tex., Oct. 11-12. He predicted that more legislation affecting the grain and feed business will be thrown into the national legislative hopper next year than ever before.

CHAIRMAN A. L. RIEDEL of the Arbitration Com'te reported a total absence of arbitration cases.

C. S. BENTON, chairman of the Traffic Com'te, said:

TRUCK STRIKES AND RAIL RATES

The last year has seen the Interstate Commerce Commission for the first time recognize the truck and bus lines as a part of our national transportation system and the commission has made an effort to place trucks and buses under the same strict supervision that is in effect over the railroads and steamship companies. This is well, for had the trucks been permitted to continue to operate as they have for the last few years, shipping via truck would have become a very serious problem.

A number of strikes among truck drivers and freight handlers has seriously affected movement of freight by truck. Cessation of trucking would hamstring communities that are entirely dependent upon trucks for hauling in of food and other necessities. In the last 30 days the Michigan Public Utilities Commission has realized the need for supervision of truck lines to prevent strikes.

It should be only a short time until truck companies and their employees are placed under the same regulation as the railroads and their employees. Railroad employees may not strike without the consent of the Federal Mediation Board, which hears both sides of a controversy before permitting a strike. Since the board has been in operation there has been no railroad strike of importance.

An effort of the Southwestern Lines to increase rates on Michigan beans, which would have increased the tonnage moving by truck, was successfully defeated by your com'te. An effort to win a rate of 32½% of First Class to apply on 200-bag cars of beans from Michigan to points in the Western territory failed, but a new tariff request for the same rate base will be filed in the near future. This rate base on 200-bag cars now applies in C.F.A. and Eastern territories.

Michigan railroads have filed a supplement to their grain tariffs which permits the shipment of one clean-up car of each variety of grain during the year. These tariffs were corrected in order to clarify the tariffs which had been in effect for some years covering this matter.

B. A. STICKLE, Lansing, reviewed the history of the bean business in Michigan and in other sections of the country where commercial quantities of beans are produced, giving pork and bean packers the credit for creating a major market for the white pea beans, more commonly known among housewives as "navy" beans.

Michigan beans compete with the Great Northerns grown in the irrigated districts in Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Washington, he declared. "We can compete successfully only if we will maintain quality and ship out of the state only the best grades, keeping our culs and low quality stocks at home. Buyers expect, and are entitled to quality. Whenever poor beans are shipped out of this state the reputation of Michigan beans is damaged."

Adjourned to Friday morning.

Friday's Session

A healthy breakfast, of country proportions, furnished with the compliments of the ass'n, opened Friday's morning session in the Spanish grill.

HON. M. J. HART, Saginaw, in a careful analysis of the wages and hours bill that died in the rules com'te at the last session of Congress, and is expected to be reintroduced at the next, credited the bill with being caused by competition between eastern and southern textile interests. Southern textile interests, he believed, have no wish to give up the competitive advantage they now enjoy and since the rules com'te is controlled by southern representation the bill naturally died a temporary death.

As the hours and wages bill was written it would not interfere with legitimate business, thought Mr. Hart, but such legislation should be watched carefully as it goes thru com'tes, because changes and corrections are more easily made in a bill while it is in com'tes than after it has been made into a law.

Mr. Hart's analysis of the wages and hours legislation appears more fully elsewhere in this number.

SEC'Y A. E. WALCOTT, Saginaw, made his annual report, saying:

SEC'Y WALCOTT'S REPORT

Finances: We ended our fiscal year \$470.97 in the red, notwithstanding the fact that we cut our expenses for the year by nearly \$500. Income was reduced by \$3,907.63 for the year, due to a decrease in inspection revenue of \$1,980.36, which was, of course, due to the short crop; and a decrease in revenue from dues of \$1,857.84. The decrease in dues revenue was because we collected only \$20 per regular member for the year, whereas last year we collected \$30. Indications for a substantial increase in the production of beans this year, we hope, indicates a proportionate increase in inspection revenue sufficient to meet expenses and still maintain the dues at \$20.

Membership: Regular members number 172, a loss of 4 for the year. We have 34 Associate members, a loss of 4 for the year. Total membership 206, or 8 less than last year.

Inspections: Inspecting the poorest quality crop we have seen in our 20 years as an inspector, has given us many a headache, and we confess that we started assembling the yearly figures for this report with the idea that our troubles had been terrific, but we are relieved to find that practically 98% of the time we had no inspection trouble at all—except on moisture.

Moisture was as troublesome and as variable as the weather—in dry weather no complaints, in wet weather plenty of them. We had 82 appeals on moisture alone, and personal experiments convince us that on a crop such as the 1936 crop, moisture changes rapidly with weather conditions. Three thousand, nine hundred and ninety-six inspection certificates were issued by our inspectors, covering a total of 2,991 carloads and 189,270 bags in warehouses.

Appeals of original inspections (other than for moisture only) totaled 73 or on slightly less than 2% of the total inspections made. Fifty original inspections (about 1¼% of the total inspections made) were corrected and 23 sustained.

M. J. HART sought an expression from the delegates on rates for hand-picking beans. The consensus of opinion favored a rate of 7c per pound of culs, an increase of 1c over the current rates, because the early run of beans is remarkably clean.

RESOLUTIONS

THE RESOLUTIONS COM'TE, composed of A. L. Chamberlain, C. S. Benton, and A. W. Orr, offered resolutions commending the work of the ass'n, its officers, its chief inspector and his department, the traffic com'te, and the hotel management, and expressed condolences for the members and associates who have "passed into the Great Beyond this past year." The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

ARCHIE FULLER, Lansing, chairman of the election board, reported the balloting as

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Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n Re-Elected Old Officers and Directors. They are: Directors E. H. Bueschen, Unionville, and C. H. Wendt, Brown City; Pres. H. J. Smith, Elsie; 1st Vice-Pres. R. C. Smith, Lake Odessa; Sec'y A. E. Walcott, Saginaw; Directors Bernard Miller, Carson City, A. L. Ward, Jackson, and L. W. Todd, Corunna, and 2nd Vice-Pres. L. L. Green, Flint.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Anderson, Mo., Sept. 17.—Wheat crop now being planted will be above last two seasons. Corn crop will be fair. Have had no crop of corn for four years.—Chamberlain Milling Co.

Haviland, Kan.—Corn crop will be negligible. With a rain soon feed crop will come on and make about one-half crop. We have some subsoil moisture but are deficient on surface moisture.—The Farmers Co-op. Co.

Maunie, Ill.—A severe storm about three weeks ago ruined several crops of corn in river bottoms in the N. E. part of White county. Barreling that, all of our corn is looking good.—J. E. Pumphrey of J. E. Pumphrey Grain Co.

Aliceville, Kan., Sept. 18.—Wheat this section will be 10 per cent heavier; wheat held by farmers 30 per cent of harvest; oats held by farmers 80 per cent of harvest; no old corn on hands, fair crop in making.—G. W. Berry.

Madras, Ore., Aug. 26.—Wheat containing 17% protein sold here for \$1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a bushel. This is top price paid here this season. The crop as a whole is only fair as to quantity, averaging about 12 bus. to the acre.—F. K. H.

Davenport, Wash., Aug. 27.—The winter wheat harvest is about two-thirds completed and the spring grain harvest is just getting into full swing. Spring grain is averaging 30 bus. to the acre and is of exceptionally fine quality. A shortage of storage space will result unless heavy shipments are made soon.—F. K. H.

Hobart, Ind., Sept. 18.—The timothy, clover and alfalfa froze out last year and will have to be re-seeded. The farmers around here are putting out about 50 per cent more wheat this year as wheat was a good crop last year. I think about 75 per cent of the wheat was sold from the field. We have a very good outlook for corn; the oats was not very good. Beans look like they would be good.—Shearer & Son, H. C., Shearer.

Columbus, O., Sept. 11.—Corn in Ohio gives promise of 158,193,000 bus.; compared with 121,605,000 in 1936 and 129,257,000 bus. the five-year, 1928-32, average. The crop on Sept. 1 averaged somewhat better than a month earlier in most parts of the state but conditions vary widely, especially in the northern third of Ohio where, on the whole, the outlook is poorer than in other sections.—Glenn S. Ray, senior agricultural statistician, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 17—Corn, on the whole, deteriorated since our mid-August report. Nebraska suffered the greatest loss, in fact, the estimate at the present time is about 41 per cent of the estimate a month ago. This great damage was caused by drouth and hot winds. Counties having prospects of a 50 per cent crop are among those located in the eastern and northern part of the state.—Vice President, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 10.—Hot, dry weather during August levied a heavy toll on the Kansas corn crop and the Sept. 1 forecast of 35,508,000 bus. is only 65% as large as the 54,876,000 bus. crop that was in prospect a month earlier according to a report issued cooperatively today by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Board of Agriculture. Grain sorghum withstood the adverse weather better than corn, but prospective production declined from 15,298,000 bus. to 13,842,000 bus. during the month.—H. L. Collins, agricultural statistician.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 18.—The most interesting and important news during the past week is the Argentine Government estimate, received this morning. The linseed acreage is placed at 6,301,050 acres, which is 15% less than last year and 15% less than the average of the last ten years, and the lowest in ten years. Incidentally, the wheat acreage is approximately the same as last year. We presume that these figures probably do not take into consideration any abandonment of planted acreage as this will not be definitely known until next December.—Archer-Daniels-Midland.

Plymouth, Ind.—Wheat is testing from below 50 to 60 lbs. per bu. and Chicago discounts have country shippers in a state of great distraction. Common comment is: "A man who has handled the fewest cars of wheat has lost the least money. The slightest error in judging wheat this year, so that the grain drops in the next lowest grade, suffers discounts of 5 to 12c per bu., and a man need make few mistakes like that to eat up his 2c margin on a good many cars." Wheat movement is going strong, and much of the wheat smells.—E. W. M.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 1.—Corn progress and condition continued mostly average to very good, and in places in the north and west-central corn is excellent, with some rating it the best in years, while in many localities moisture has been insufficient to maintain previous development, and there are spotted reports of poor on light soils, small ears, not filling on end of ears, and firing. Considerable of the corn has reached the denting stage, and in Macoupin County much is already made. Silo filling has started. Soybeans are mostly average to good; there is considerable weediness and some rank growth. The crop is podding extensively, though there is much variability in size and number of pods; soybean haying has begun.—U. S. Weather Bureau.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 25.—Central Montana and some of the western parts are harvesting a fair crop. Over the eastern sections of the Dakotas and practically all of Minnesota, harvest returns are better than expected some time ago. The black stem rust, altho serious, did not prove so destructive as crop observers anticipated, judging from the experience of former rust years. Intense heat forced the grain and retarded development of rust so that a good share of the crop matured and developed much better grain than expected. The effect of rust and heat is manifest in the light test weight, but the fairly high yields per acre indicate that the crop might have been a real bumper under normal circumstances.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—In painting her annual picture of the world wheat situation Nature travels to the four quarters of the globe, but always on the same seasonal schedule. This is the time when she invariably works with her paints and brushes in Argentina, and the result is awaited with unusual interest this year because on the outcome depends in considerable measure what the world price of wheat will be during the next six or eight months. The first official estimate of the Argentine wheat acreage seeded this year gives 17,593,520 acres, or almost exactly the same as last year, when production amounted to approximately 250 million bushels. Earlier in the season, private estimates indicated that a substantial increase in the acreage was probable. The present official report shows that, due to drought conditions which have prevailed in the northern

and western areas during the last three months, the intended increase in acreage was not accomplished.—Hubbard, Warren & Chandler.

Toronto, Ont. Sept. 10.—Final estimates of acreages of field crops for 1937, and comparative figures for the same for 1936 for the Province of Ontario, follow:—for 1937, in bushels: fall wheat, 718,800; spring wheat, 94,200; oats, 2,263,900; barley, 555,900; rye, 74,700; flax, 5,000; buckwheat, 195,200; for 1936, in bushels: fall wheat, 509,300; spring wheat, 98,000; oats, 2,345,900; barley, 519,200; rye, 53,200; flax, 5,300; buckwheat, 197,000.—S. H. H. Symons, Statistician, Ontario Dept. of Agriculture.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 18.—Ideal weather for maturing the corn crop, which is progressing rapidly. Examination of fields shows excellent quality. Some ear worm damage. Ears are plentiful, however in many fields they are small, this is especially true in localities where not sufficient moisture was received. Samples taken the first of the week and analyzed for moisture showed 32 per cent. While growers have started to feed new corn, it will take three more weeks of favorable drying weather for corn to get in condition so that it can be shipped to market without too much risk of getting out of condition.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 15.—Corn ripened rapidly and well, and condition generally remains average to very good. The bulk of the crop will be safe from frost in less than two weeks; in the north most areas in 10 days, while in the south some areas will require 20 days or longer. Some corn has been cut for silage and fodder, and some early developed ears are being snapped for feeding. Soy beans mostly are average to good in condition, although areas report poor podding. Pastures are mostly in poor condition though many were somewhat improved by the showers. While alfalfa generally gave a light third crop, many fields of spring-sown clover are good.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Weather Bureau.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—On week-end trip consisting of wide circle Fort Madison, Ia., to Champaign, Ill., found that corn was not advanced much more towards maturity than in average years around this date. In fact, much of it thru the eastern portion of the trip in what is known as the surplus section is later than that seen thru the heavy feeding sections westward. Taking all in all about one-third of that seen is now safe from frost damage but nearly one-third will require up into the forepart of October with ordinary weather conditions to be safe. Because of heavy growth of weeds some fields of soy beans that were intended to be threshed will be cut for hay. Plowing is backward in most places and old corn on farms practically nil. A start has been made in the feeding of new corn to substitute the feeding of oats and poor conditioned wheat which has been heavy up until now.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the following markets for the past 2 weeks have been as follows:

	Option	Sept. 8	Sept. 9	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 13	Sept. 14	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 20	Sept. 21	
High	Low													
Chicago	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	105	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
Winnipeg	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	126 $\frac{1}{4}$	126 $\frac{1}{4}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{4}$	123 $\frac{1}{4}$
Liverpool*	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	132	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{4}$	128 $\frac{1}{4}$	129 $\frac{1}{4}$	131 $\frac{1}{4}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kansas City	127	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	99	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minneapolis	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duluth	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milwaukee	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn														
Chicago	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas City	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milwaukee	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats														
Chicago	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31						
Winnipeg	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	48	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	50
Minneapolis	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milwaukee	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$							
Rye														
Chicago	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minneapolis	91	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	73	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	74
Winnipeg	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	90	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duluth	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	78	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	74	76	76	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley														
Minneapolis	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	46
Winnipeg	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soybeans														
Chicago	126	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	94 $\frac{1}{2}$

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 11.—The U. S. Department of Agriculture's estimate of the 1937 domestic flax crop as of Sept. 1 shows a total production of 7,640,000 bus. compared with the August figure of 8,014,000 bus. The crop condition is 62 as compared with 68.1 on Aug. 1. The yield is 7.1 bus. per acre as against 7.4 a month earlier. The production of flaxseed for the principal states now gives Minnesota 4,023,-000 bus. (Aug. 1 was 4,246,000), North Dakota 2,110,000, bus. (Aug. 1 was 2,245,000), South Dakota 252,000 bus. (Aug. 1 was 270,000). The report adds that, "Decreased production is due both to greatly reduced acreages sown to flax, especially in Minnesota and the Dakotas and to the fact that yields in these major producing states were lowered by extreme heat and inadequate rainfall during August."—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Canadian Grain Yields

The disastrous effect of the drouth on the total yield of this year's western Canadian wheat crop is indicated in the preliminary estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the prairie provinces, the total is 164 million bushels, and for all Canada, 188,191,000 bushels as compared with 212,000,000 bus. and 229,218,000 bus. respectively a year ago.

With a carry-over of only 36,850,700 bushels in all positions, total supplies are the lowest for many years. Although Manitoba harvested its largest crop of wheat for 15 years, a large proportion of this is durum wheat for which the demand, at present, is so small, prices for this variety have fallen to low levels, grades one, two and three amber being quoted at prices between numbers 5 and 6 Manitoba.

Grading of this year's wheat crop is excellent, even tho somewhat lower than that of last year, which graded unusually high. Inspections to the 14th September, show 30% grading 1 Hard and 1 Northern, 22% 2 Northern and 21% 3 Northern. In durum wheat less than 4% is grading number 1; 56% number 2 and 35% number 3.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following report on condition in percentage, indicated production in thousand bus., hay in thousand tons, beans in 100-lb. bags, and acreage in thousands of acres, on Sept. 1:

Condition	Production	Acreage	1936	1937	1936	1937
Corn	40	76	1,529,327	2,549,281	92,829	96,146
Wheat	...	...	626,461	885,950	48,820	68,198
Winter	...	...	519,013	688,145	37,608	47,079
Spring	31	54	107,448	197,805	11,212	21,119
Durum	19	59	8,175	27,288	1,544	2,841
Other	33	53	99,273	170,517	9,663	18,278
Oats	56	73	789,100	1,136,167	33,213	35,933
Barley	48	64	147,452	226,094	8,322	11,166
Rye	...	...	25,554	51,869	2,757	3,960
Buckwheat	64	82	6,218	7,223	370	418
Flaxseed	29	62	5,908	7,640	1,180	1,081
Rice	86	86	46,833	51,599	935	1,003
Sorghums	33	64	55,701	100,022	7,000	7,552
Hay, Tame	55	77	63,309	74,860	57,055	55,773
Hay, Wild	...	...	6,915	9,943	10,694	12,546
Hay, clov. and tim.	...	...	21,324	24,412	22,010	19,674
Alfalfa	54	70	24,750	27,995	14,034	14,177
Beans	60	74	11,122	14,272	1,562	1,794

This season's production of buckwheat is now indicated to be 7,223,000 bus. This is 16% more than the 1936 production but 13% below the 1928-32 average. Growing conditions were good during the month through all of the buckwheat producing states with the exception of North and South Dakota, where the weather was too dry. In general, the straw growth has been exceptionally good with several reports of probable lodging on account of the rapid succulent growth. Considerable blasting of the blossoms is expected as a result of the recent high temperatures.

A grain sorghum crop of 100,022,000 bus. in 1937 is indicated by Sept. 1 condition. This is slightly above the 5-year (1928-32) average of 97,760,000 bus. and nearly twice as great as the short crop of 55,701,000 bus. produced in 1936. The 1937 season, however, has been less favorable than usual and prospective yields per acre this year are below average, especially in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado. This reduction in yield is more than offset by an increase in acreage. Prospective production declined slightly during August because of drought conditions in the Central Great Plains.

The second largest rice crop in the past twenty-eight years, 51,599,000 bus., is indicated by the condition of the crop on Sept. 1. A large acreage was planted this year, and the indicated yield per acre is 51.4 bus. in comparison with 43.2 bus., the average yield for the 10-year period 1928-32.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Houston, Tex.—Seven full cargoes of Argentine corn have been imported during 1937 thru this port.

Anderson, Mo., Sept. 17.—Wheat of '37 season in farmers' hands because of poor quality, probably 40 per cent.—Chamberlain Milling Co.

Haviland, Kan.—This year's wheat crop moved to market rapidly, there being only 15% in growers' hands Sept. 1.—The Farmers Co-op. Co.

Duluth, Minn.—A cargo of 262,135 bus. of winter wheat was recently received here from Chicago and unloaded in the Cargill, Inc., elevator.—F. G. C.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Whole shiploads of Argentine corn have been purchased during 1937 by Pacific Coast poultry interests, an estimated 150,000 tons thru this port alone, according to harbor officials.

Duluth, Minn.—Barley shipments to Canadian ports for export, for the month of September to date totals 1,152,000 bus. and rye 367,000 bus. In the month of August 650,000 bus. of barley and 297,000 bus. rye went out to eastern Canadian ports.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—Argentine corn imports for the first half of September reached 199,389 bus. For August the total receipts from Argentine totaled 728,085 bus. Bulk of the arrivals have already been re-shipped out in cars to northwestern states points.—F. G. C.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 11.—Very little old wheat moving; some wheat still in country elevators. Consumption of wheat will be heavy, due to additional grinding to get the same amount of flour and to heavier feeding of poor wheat. Farmers have learned that ground wheat, mixed with a good supplement, makes an excellent hog feed, and few realize to what extent this poor quality wheat is being fed on the farms.—Baldwin Elvtr Co.

New Orleans, La.—Grain receipts and shipments for Aug. 1937, as compared to Aug. 1936, were as follows: 1937: Wheat, 34 cars, 129,564 bus.; corn, 335,894 bus.; oats, 16 cars, 27,150 bus.; for 1936, wheat, 1 car; corn, 133,536 bus.; shipments, for 1937: wheat, 2 cars, 18,624 bus.; corn, 317 cars, 65,561 bus.; oats, 1 car, 3,381 bus.; for 1936, wheat, 2 cars; corn, 50 cars, 321 bus.; oats, 1 car, 1,465 bus.—J. M. Wilke, chief grain inspector New Orleans Board of Trade.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 8.—The first carload of new crop Indiana corn was received on consignment in this market today by Charles W. Weirick. It graded sample yellow, with 21.9% moisture and weight of 51.5 lbs. The earliest ear new corn on this market previously was on Sept. 26, 1934. It was shipped by Wallace B. Springer of New Lebanon. Another car of the same lot will be on the market tomorrow. The price of the sale of this car was not disclosed—so far, anyway.—Fred K. Sale, secy Indiana Grain Dealers Assn.

Corn Imports at Chicago

Lyman C. West, statistician of the Board of Trade, reports that of the 7,265,000 bus. of corn received at Chicago during July 5,360,000 bus. was imported by water.

June imports were 4,284,000 bus., and those for the month of May were 2,708,000 bus.

Cargoes of corn unloaded so far during September have been as follows:

Date	Steamer	Bushels
Sept. 1—G. L. Torian		94,000
Sept. 1—Shirley Taylor		95,000
Sept. 2—F. V. Massey		100,000
Sept. 3—Bruin		83,000
Sept. 3—Cartierdoc		120,000
Sept. 4—Algonquin		95,000
Sept. 10—Torondoc		98,000
Sept. 15—A. C. Field		94,000
Sept. 15—Hamildoc		100,000
Sept. 16—W. H. Daniels		101,000
Sept. 16—Coteaudoc		69,000

Total since July 31..... 5,374,600

San Francisco, Cal.—Grain receipts and exports as reported at San Francisco in tons for August 1937 as compared to August 1936 are as follows: 1937, receipts, wheat, 6,920; barley, 30,093; oats, 160; corn, none; 1936, receipts, wheat, 6,550; barley, 38,033; oats, 640; corn, 80; exports for 1937, barley, not reported; for 1936, exports, 35,419.—James J. Sullivan, chief inspector, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Bennett, Ia., Sept. 18.—Corn is coming along nicely. Our crop is 100 per cent and promises to be of fine quality and large yield. Considerable cattle feed. Hogs not as numerous as in previous years. Oats fine quality and being fed in large quantity. We are still shipping old corn, and the diehards are still holding their corn. This corn was bid \$1.30 last winter but was held for \$1.50. Now we are bidding 90 cents.—Buttolph Grain Co., Hoyt E. Buttolph.

Cincinnati, O.—July receipts of grain were: Wheat, 1,734,400 bus.; corn, 78,000; rye, 9,800; oats, 96,000; barley, 16,000; grain sorghums, 2,800; buckwheat, 2,800; compared with wheat, 2,200,000; corn, 259,000; rye, 22,400; oats, 122,000; barley, 11,200; grain sorghums, 2,800; buckwheat, 1,400 in July, 1936. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat, 361,600; corn, 76,500; rye, 4,200; oats, 42,000; barley, no record; compared with wheat, 592,000; corn, 129,000; rye, 18,200; oats, 20,000 in July, 1936.—Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc., John O'Hara in charge of inspection and weighing.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain in bushels for Aug., 1937, as compared to Aug., 1936, were as follows: For 1937: wheat, 440,339; corn, 371,500; oats, 52,800; rye, 1,700; flaxseed, 337,000; millfeed, in tons, 40. In 1936 receipts, in bushels, wheat, 2,845,261; corn, 176,300; oats, 78,250; rye, 3,400; barley, 6,000; millfeed, in tons, 171; hay, in tons, 18. Shipments, for 1937, in bushels, wheat, 620,000; rye, 10,000; barley, 40,000; clover seed, 4,336; for 1936, in bushels, wheat, 1,644,000; barley, 6,000.—Dept. of Information and Statistics, New York Produce Exchange.

Ft. William, Ont.—Receipts and shipments of grain for the month of Aug., 1937, as compared with Aug., 1936, follows: Aug., 1937; receipts (in bushels), wheat, 6,593,290; oats, 181,416; rye, 508,009; barley, 2,455,086; flaxseed, 3,058; mixed grain, 1,032; receipts, (in bushels) for Aug., 1936: wheat, 18,059,805; oats, 836,101; rye, 633,303; barley, 3,991,662; flaxseed, 7,892; mixed grain, 10,532; shipments for Aug., 1937; wheat, 4,724,350; oats, 398,703; rye, 123,619; barley, 1,602,626; flaxseed, 26,303; mixed grain, 614; shipments (in bushels) for Aug., 1936: wheat 19,208,853; corn, 4,197; oats, 674,041; rye, 849,949; barley, 1,877,204; flaxseed, 84,067; mixed grain, 7,240.—E. A. Ursell, statistician, Ft. William, Ont.

Minneapolis, Minn.—On Aug. 27 official receipts of flaxseed at Minneapolis totaled 107 cars. Aug. 28 they were 64 cars as compared with 4 last year. These unusually large receipts point to the fact that we are now on the full tide of this year's crop. The quality of the flax already received is most encouraging. This bears out the contention of agricultural experts that weather has a very direct effect on oil yields and quality. Threshing operations have been proceeding rapidly in the northern part of Minnesota and Northeastern North Dakota. There has been some late grasshopper damage to flax in Eastern North Dakota, but the crop in general is turning out to be more abundant than the early government reports indicated. We give below the imports of Argentine and Uruguayan flaxseed into the United States for the last six years, together with the present year's exports from Argentina from Jan. 1 to Aug. 27, in bushels as are as follows: 1931, 13,364,000; 1932, 7,549,440; 1933, 11,345,930; 1934, 9,267,560; 1935, 16,108,520; 1936, 14,471,520. Exports from Argentina to U. S. A. Jan. 1 to Aug. 27, 1937, 19,342,000 bus.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

The moment the United States curtails its production of cotton, wheat or corn, the signal is automatically given to Canada, Russia or Australia to plant more heavily than ever before. As a matter of fact, our own farmers are not too scrupulous in the matter. Denied the right to raise one commodity, they devote their idle acres to another. Thus the economic disturbance is merely transferred to a new location. Only thru world agreement, honestly abided by, can crop control be either satisfactory or effective.—Boston Transcript.

Profitable Hedging for Country Elevator Operators

By W. H. ALLEN, Manager Square Deal Grain Co., Morris, Ill.

[Continued from page 158, August 25th Journal]

1924—1925

	Per Bu.
Cash oats bot on the spot market in Chi. in Sept., 1924, @	50c
Were sold back in May, 1925, in the same market @	48c
Loss on the cash grain held.....	2c
The May option sold in Sept., 1924, @....	56c
Bot back in May, 1925, @	45c
Gain on option	11c
Less our loss on cash oats of.....	2c
Makes net profit on the deal of	9c
* * * * *	

1925—1926

Cash oats bot on spot market in Chi. in Sept., 1925, @	40½c
Were sold back in May, 1926, in same market @	42c
Gain on the cash grain held.....	1½c
The May option sold in Sept., 1925, @....	45c
Bot back in May, 1926, @	40c
Gain on the option	5c
Plus our gain on the cash oats of.....	1½c
Makes a net profit on the deal of.....	6½c
* * * * *	

1926—1927

Cash oats bot on the spot market in Chi. in Sept., 1926, @	41½c
Were sold back in May, 1927, in same market @	52c
Gain on cash oats held	10½c
The May option sold in Sept., 1926, @....	46½c
Bot back in May, 1927, @	49c
Loss in option	2½c
Taken from our gain in cash of	10½c
Makes a net profit on the deal of	8c
* * * * *	

1927—1928

Cash oats bot on the spot market in Chi. in Sept., 1927, @	49c
Were sold back in May, 1928, in the same market @	69c
Gain on the cash oats held	20c
The May option sold in Sept., 1927, @....	51c
Was bot back in May, 1928, @	64c
Loss in option of	13c
Taken from the gain in the cash of....	20c
Makes a net profit on the deal of.....	7c
* * * * *	

1928—1929

Cash oats bot on the spot market in Chi. in Sept., 1928, @	42½c
Were sold back in May, 1929, in same market @	45¾c
Gain in the cash oats held	3¼c
The May option sold in Sept., 1928, @ ...	45c
Was bot back in May, 1929, @	44c
Gain in option	1c
Plus gain on the cash oats of	3¼c
Makes a net gain on the deal of.....	4¼c
* * * * *	

1929—1930

Cash oats bot on the spot market in Chi. in Sept., 1929, @	50c
Were sold back in May, 1930, in same market @	44c
Loss on the cash oats held	6c
The May option sold in Sept., 1929, @	59c
Was bot back in May, 1930, @	40c
Gain in the option	19c
Less loss in cash oats	6c
Makes a net profit on the deal of.....	13c
* * * * *	

1930—1931

Cash oats bot on the spot market in Chi.

and the amount of money involved would be prohibitive.

Here is where your professional hedger comes in. He has the money to take on this surplus grain and as I have demonstrated to you, is almost assured of a profit.

Here is where your speculator gets in. The country speculator is almost always a buyer and the hedger is always a seller. The speculator buys the hedger's sale.

I have told you that 96% of this money stays in Chicago. I have also shown you that the option hedge showed a profit 5 times out of 7. If the hedger wins on his option he does not care if he does lose on the cash grain. He usually has to stay with his hedge trade for several months to win eventually, while the average speculator wants a quick turn and a long pull market will wear him out.

Arguments have been put forth to do away with the Board of Trade. If we were to discontinue the future trading feature of the grain exchange this professional hedger would be forced out of business.

This would reflect right back here on our local markets as we would not have any one to carry this surplus grain as I have just demonstrated to you.

To make a continuous and ever ready market for our grain we need the professional hedger and the professional hedger couldn't operate without the speculator to buy his hedges.

And neither one could function without the grain exchange as a meeting place; and the commission man lives by getting a commission off of each one of them.

The hedger has just a little different slant on his operations than the most of the speculators would have. The hedgers think of the money invested and how they can make a rate of interest off of it. \$50,000 invested in grain and properly insured by a legitimate hedge will over a period of six months yield a higher rate of interest than could be earned in any other way.

The speculator is trying to see how much money he can scalp off of a deal and no investment made at all, except his margins put up.

It just seems to sum up like a man that tries to make a living without work. It simply can't be done successfully.

(To be continued)

Grading of Spring Wheat

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that at representative markets during the month of August hard red spring wheat inspected as follows: No. 1 heavy, 5%; No. 1, 8%; No. 2, 9%; No. 3, 28%; No. 4, 19%; No. 5, 17%, and sample grade, 14%.

The durum wheat graded higher, 43% being No. 1, 30% No. 2, 13% No. 3, 7% No. 4, 5% No. 5 and only 2% sample grade.

Chicago Superintendents Elect

Jack Waterbury, ass't supt. of Stratton Grain Co.'s Santa Fe elevator, was elected pres. of the Chicago chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents at an annual election held Sept. 10. He succeeded Gilbert P. Lane.

James Auld is the new vice-pres. Emil Buelens was elected sec'y and Sandy Kier, ass't sec'y.

New directors are John Hall, Walter Nowak, C. J. Alger, B. I. Weller, and H. G. Onstad, the latter two representing machinery interests and being presidents of Weller Products Co., and James Stewart Corp., respectively.

Director Alger will head the chapter's safety com'ite, assisted by Adolph Swendson, of Cargill, Inc., Director Buelens, Fred Hawley, Louis Rendel, George Lightfoot, and Russell B. Maas (of the Screw Conveyor Corp.).

The meeting debated dust explosion hazards, heard housekeeping pointers, and saw a fire fighting demonstration.

Year	May Option	Average Cash	Spread
1924.....	56c	50c	6c
1925.....	46½c	41½c	5c
1926.....	47c	42c	5c
1927.....	51c	48c	3c
1928.....	45c	42c	3c
1929.....	59c	48c	11c
1930.....	44c	38c	6c

Market Premiums

The next most important thing is to patiently wait until our cash and options have come together or gone to a premium. You may think they never will, but they will if you wait. This old world wasn't made in one day.

The same seven years show that the May option which was purchased in September the year before, sold as follows; also cash:

In May	Option	Cash	Premium
1925.....	45c	47c	2c
1926.....	39c	42c	3c
1927.....	48c	52c	4c
1928.....	64c	69c	5c
1929.....	44c	46c	2c
1930.....	40c	44c	4c
1931.....	28c	30c	2c

Possibly to some these are just a mess of figures. But what would be the consequences if we didn't have a market to hedge in?

At harvest time oats move in large volumes from the farms, beginning a month earlier than our harvest. The movement continues late into the fall in the Canadian Northwest.

Our mills or industries that grind oats couldn't assimilate this whole run of harvest oats. They wouldn't have storage space

New Fireproof Elevator Added to Toledo's Facilities

The Anderson Elevator Company's new 1,100,000 bushel elevator located at Maumee, Ohio, on the Wabash Railroad, six miles from the center of Toledo, enjoys the same freight rates as the City of Toledo, with the advantage of being out of the congested district and available for quick delivery of car or trucked grain.

The structure consists of fourteen reinforced concrete bins 25 ft. in diameter by 110 ft. high, which, with the interspace bins, give a total of thirty-nine storage bins. A 30-in. belt conveyor below, and a 36-in. belt conveyor above the bins handles the grain in and out of storage through one 10,000 bushel elevator leg. All bins are vented and all requirements of the Insurance Underwriters were followed as closely as possible to secure the lowest insurance rates that it is possible to obtain.

The concrete workhouse on the north end of the storage bins is approximately 20' x 60' with a cleaner floor midway in the building.

Each of the two track receiving pits has a full earload capacity. A carpuller pit between the tracks houses two endless reversible Mead-Morrison carpullers that will handle 10 cars backward and forward on either track. This is especially convenient in connection with the operation of a structural steel sack warehouse constructed on the north end of the workhouse. Grain is unloaded from cars on either track with double Clark shovels. The track hoppers are interlocked so that only one hopper can discharge to the receiving belt at a time.

The 10,000 bushel receiving leg delivers the grain through a Bartlett & Snow scalper into the hoppers of either of two 2,500 bus. Fairbanks-Morse full capacity type registering beam scales. There are no garners above or below the scales, the grain being handled from the leg to either one scale or the other in a continuous operation. The scale shelf is located on the bin floor so that the upper part of the house is handled by one man who does all weighing and binning. Slide gates on scale discharges are air operated with Hanna Engineering air cylinders.

On the opposite side of the workhouse are two Kewanee air lift truck dumps with a 10' x 34' platform, each dumping grain into a 500 bushel hopper where it is weighed on a Toledo Dial Scale and the weight stamped on a weigh ticket without any balancing by the operator. The dial is visible to the farmers who drive their trucks on to the platform for unloading, and the stamped scale ticket gives the weight of the load without any chance of error.

Communication is maintained between the various operating parts of the house and the office building by means of a Lamson vacuum tube system and with an inter-communicating telephone.

A Randolph Oil-Electric Grain Drier is located in the bin adjacent to the workhouse with a capacity of 1,000 bushel per hour. A 5,000 bushel garner above and below the drier assures continuous operation for five hours without re-elevation. The swinging discharges under the hoppers are operated by a $\frac{1}{4}$ horsepower motorized speed regulator with adjustable eccentric for varying the flow of grain.

Access to the various floors of the building and drier is maintained with a B and L man-lift in a separate manlift well that extends from the basement to the head floor.

The elevating and conveying equipment power shovels and car door opener were furnished by J. B. Ehrtsam & Sons Mfg. Co., and the Westinghouse motors with Cutler-Hammer controls are used throughout. The conveyors and shovels are driven through Falk Motoreducers, and the elevator leg through a Falk 10-DU herringbone reduction unit. Elevator buckets are Calumet.

The elevator was built by the Macdonald Engineering Co. for Mr. Harold Anderson, formerly president of the National Milling Co., who is now general manager of the Anderson Elevator Co. The facilities have been leased to the Continental Grain Co., with Mr. C. C. Fivian as general manager in charge of operations at Toledo. Mr. Harley Barnes is superintendent of the plant.

A No. 10B warehouse receiving separator and a dust collecting system on the leg and scalper screen is now being installed for Continental Grain Co. by Macdonald Engineering Co.

Truck and Soybean Conclusions at Iowa Meetings

In a series of three local meetings of Iowa grain dealers, held under the auspices of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Storm Lake, Aug. 25, where 40 were present, Algona, Aug. 26, with 50 in attendance, at Grundy Center, Aug. 27, where 43 gathered, the discussions are briefly reviewed by Sec'y Ron Kennedy as follows:

ITINERANT TRUCKING was discussed to give the ass'n's Board of Directors guidance in forming the legislative policy. The following points were indicated:

Good crops and resumption of normal rail movement have eliminated the trucking problem for many country elevators this year.

Some elevator operators using trucks of their own, are licking the problem.

In communities adjacent to shortage areas this year, itinerant truck-merchandising is still serious.

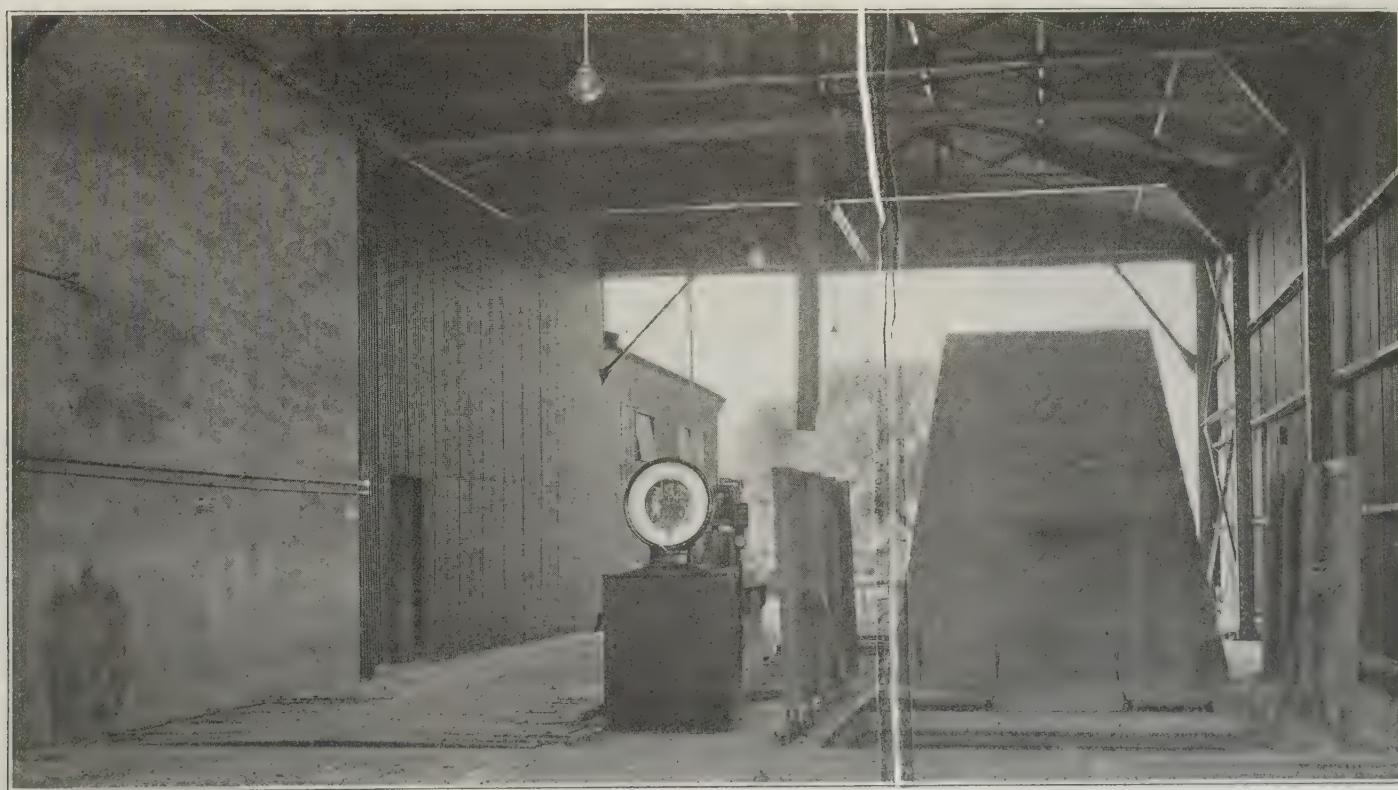
The consensus of the trade as expressed at these meetings favored some regulation of the trucker-merchant by law.

Many trucks were reported coming into northwestern Iowa this year from districts in Nebraska where feed supplies are short.

SIGNIFICANT TRUCKING RULING: The Interstate Commerce Commission has held that a trucker cannot escape the federal Motor Carriers Act simply by claiming ownership of the produce he is hauling. He must be able to show clearly that the hauling is not performed for compensation as a common or contract carrier. For example, if a trucker should buy feed for transportation back to his base of operations upon order of purchasers, to help cover the cost of his return trip, he would be within the scope of the law.

SOYBEANS AT GRUNDY CENTER: W. E. Flumerfelt said his Waterloo Soybean Processing Co. intends to trade pound for pound, soybean meal for beans, with elevator operators; 1,900 lbs. meal for 2,000 lbs. beans with farmers. In the straight purchase of soybeans Mr. Flumerfelt announced a 3c-per-bu. buffer in favor of the dealers.

A year ago this buffer was 4 cents. Discussion resulted in appointment of the following



Truck Dumps in Driveway of Anderson Elevator Co., Maumee, Ohio
[See outside front cover]

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Protective Lighting for Hazardous Locations

By BIRCH ADDINGTON, Minneapolis, Minn., before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

There are several classifications in protective lighting for hazardous locations which may be classified roughly as follows:

Class 1 applies to gas air dangers; class 2 to dust air dangers; class 3 to fibres, lints and ravelings that form collections; class 4 to combustible fibrous material as stored.

For Class 1 explosion proof fixtures were designed and their mission is not to entirely prevent the possibility of these combustible vapors from reaching the inside of the unit, but in the event they do and an internal explosion occurs to snuff the flame and prevent its reaching these vapors outside the unit.

Class 2 is divided into several groups:

Group E, atmospheres containing metal dust; Group F, atmospheres containing carbon black, coal or coke dust; Group G, atmospheres containing grain dust, organic dust, etc.; and it is this last group with which we are primarily concerned and for which these units were designed and built.

The qualifications necessary for these units are decidedly at variance with Group 1 or explosion proof devices for in this case internal explosions are not allowed and therefore all dust must absolutely be kept out of the lamp enclosures.

There has been developed a new type of treated woven asbestos string gasket which provides not only a more pliable but also a more positive seal between the outer globe and its seat than has ever been used in any fixtures of this type in the past. They carry a much higher rating than the ordinary vapor proof units, which are not generally approved for this class of work and to-day vapor-proofs have become to be considered by inspection authorities as suitable for places where non-explosive or non-inflammable vapors or materials may be present.

The second mission which is just as important as that of keeping the dust out, is the matter of external temperatures and their construction must be such that even tho grain dust (which is used in testing them) be shoveled on top of an operating fixture, and allowed to lie as thick as it will hold the resulting temperature from such highly heat insulated fixture will not be sufficient for this dust blanket to become either charred or set afire.

The highest allowable external temperature is 265 deg. F. and tho it is readily understandable that there is a wide variance in external temperatures between a clean unit and one blanketed by dust, they are so constructed as to stay well within allowable limits even under the most unfavorable conditions possible.

The newest member of this family is the dust tight bin inspection light whose function is to light the side walls and bottom of storage bins from 16 to 24 ft. in diameter and 60 to 150 ft. deep. Its outer sloping shell which prevents any unnecessary dust accumulation is made of heavy gauge steel and its top plate, which includes the handle, is of cast aluminum attached by four screws, making ready accessibility to the wiring chamber which is separated from the socket terminals by a block of hard wood. The space between the inner reflector of highly polished aluminum alloy and the outer shell is filled with exploded mica crystals to keep the external temperatures within safe limits and the unit is completed with a glass cover of stippled moulded glass and a non-ferrous metal guard which prevents the possibility of creating a spark and also acts as a protection for the glass. The lamp size recommended is 200 watts and when suspended through a manhole cover in the bin top produces a light on the interior surfaces equivalent to bright moonlight.

The mechanical strength of all permanently

installed units is sufficient whether the hood is of copper, porcelain, enameled steel or cast aluminum, to withstand ordinary abuse, the globes are of sufficient thickness to give the necessary protection and still emit the greatest possible amount of light and all parts even including the socket are anchored by mechanical means to prevent any of them from separating when subjected to vibration.

In cases where required from the 25 to and including the 100 watt size glass globes, these may be secured in heat resisting glass so they can be washed while the fixture is burning in the vapor seal porcenameled unit. All sizes from 75 to 500 watts have heat resisting glass covers.

Each of these fixtures in Class 2, Group G is distinctly marked with, the manufacturer's name, the maximum lamp rating, the hazardous location to which it is suited, and the position in which it is to be installed.

Due to external temperatures it is permissible to install them with the lamp axis vertical and the lamp pointing down only. You will also note in the stamping or on the marker name plate the new Underwriters' approval insignia U L appears, your assurance of protection.

A corn grind of 3,848,264 bushels during August for corn products going into human consumption, has been estimated by the Corn Industries Research Foundation.

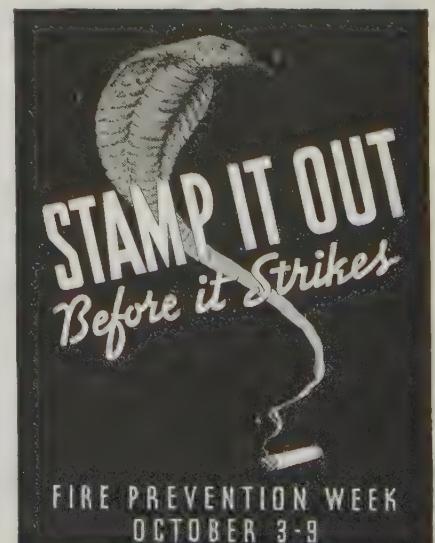
Books Received

KNOW YOUR SEEDS! titles a brief booklet that shows careful drawings and both the common and botanical names of 360 forage plant seeds and weed seeds commonly found with them. Invaluable to anyone concerned with buying or analyzing field seeds. The drawings by F. H. Hillman and Helen H. Henry can be used to identify seeds by comparison. Published by Seed World, Chicago, Ill. Price, 75c.

MINNESOTA CORN HYBRIDS briefly explains hybridization into single, double and three-way crosses. Detailed illustrated description is given of the double Minhybrid cross and the three-way cross, Minhybrid 301, which has outyielded the average of standard varieties by 4.6 to 17 bushels per acre. Hybrid corn seed excels in standing ability, resistance to disease and adaptability to different regions. At the present rate of increase one-half the state acreage of corn will be planted to hybrids in 10 years, for which 12,000 acres will be required in crossing plots to produce annually 300,000 bushels of hybrid seed. By I. J. Johnson, C. W. Doxator, H. K. Hayes and R. F. Crim. Bulletin 326, University of Minnesota Agricultural Exp. Sta., 23 pages.



Tilghman A. Bryant, St. Louis, Mo., Deceased



Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Rison, Ark.—Lee Lain has moved his grist mill into a new building.

Akadelphia, Ark.—J. Lee Porter of this city, and several associates have purchased all the stock and properties of the Arkansas Milling Co. here, and expect to have the mill in operation on or before Oct. 1. The Akadelphia Milling Co., predecessor of the new company, formerly was the largest flour and feed mill in Arkansas.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—W. N. Morley & Sons have installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Fort William, Ont.—License has been granted to the Canadian Consolidated Grain Co., Ltd., located at the Head of the Lakes, by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Walkerville, Ont.—Anger Armstrong is now manager of the Hiram Walker & Sons Grain Corp. He was formerly manager of the Checkboard Elvtr. Co. of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Armstrong will be assisted by Berend J. Burns, Jr., who is assistant manager.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Henry Quellette, night watchman at the Manitoba Pool Elvtr. No. 4, was found dead of heart seizure early Sept. 13. He had died some time during the night. For 16 years he had been employed with the Saskatchewan Pool Elvtr., but recently became associated with the Manitoba Pool Elvtr.

Fort William, Ont.—Employees of the Searle elevator and their families enjoyed a delightful outing at Chippewa park recently. Races were arranged for entertainment and the children treated to free merry-go-round rides, ice cream and candy. L. C. Irwin, elevator superintendent, gave the picnickers rides on his launch.

Winnipeg, Can.—Henry Gauer, western manager of James Richardson & Son, Ltd., was elected pres. of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange Sept. 8, to succeed W. J. Dowler. J. W. Horn, western manager of the Western Canada Flour Mills, and George W. P. Heffelfinger, vice pres. of the Northern Elvtr. Co., were elected vice-pres. Members named to council com'ites were: To the council: W. J. Dowler, C. E. Eggleston, C. E. Hayles, Stanley N. Jones, George S. Mathieson, R. W. Milner, R. C. Reece, A. C. Reid, Harold L. Saunders, S. A. Searle, G. R. Severson, Gordon C. Smith; to the com'ite of arbitration: C. E. Eggleston, John B. Fisher, F. O. Fowler, G. N. Heimbecker, C. E. Hunting, H. Sellers and G. R. Severson; com'ite on appeals will include W. R. Bawlf, C. E. Hayles, W. A. Murphy, W. H. McWilliams, E. S. Parker, J. A. Richardson and A. P. White.

COLORADO

Durango, Col.—The Garden Mercantile Co. is improving its elevator, speeding up work by installing Calumet High Speed Buckets.

Denver, Col.—"Bill" Shedron of the Midwest Bean Co. suffered a broken back in an auto accident just outside Rawlings, Wyo., and was taken to a hospital there.

Niwot, Col.—Work is to be resumed soon at the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. plant, following the disastrous fire that destroyed one of the company's buildings, recently, at an estimated loss at close to \$10,000. About 350 tons of baled hay were burned. The mill is a subsidiary of the Ralston-Purina Co. and has been an important industry in Boulder county for 17 years, employing 10 to 15 men. C. B. Allen is local manager. Rebuilding operations have started, the estimated cost of building and conveyor equipment to be about \$6,000.

Denver, Col.—Joseph Arrowsmith, credit and office manager of the Denver branch of the Western Division of General Mills, Inc., has opened a general brokerage business in Denver, having resigned his position with General Mills, effective Sept. 1. The new firm will be known as the Arrow Sales Co. and will handle flour, millfeed, soybean meal, cottonseed cake and fish meal and concentrates. Mr. Arrowsmith was formerly connected with the Sperry mill at Ogden, Utah.

ILLINOIS

Weldon, Ill.—An extra room for housing and storing soybeans is being built at the Farmers elevator here.

Farmer City, Ill.—Scholer & Gring recently put in a Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill to take care of their grinding.

Ellis (p. o. Sherman), Ill.—Davis Grain Co. is weighing grain on a new 20-ton Sowehigh Scale, recently installed.

Jacksonville, Ill.—The elevator owned by W. A. Davenport was slightly damaged by fire of electrical origin on Aug. 25.

Milledgeville, Ill.—The A. B. Puterbaugh Grain Co. is installing a New Hall Signaling Grain Distributor in its plant.

Paris, Ill.—Hammer mill feeders recently installed at the Sunshine Feed Store were purchased from the Sidney Machry. Co.

Maquon, Ill.—The Maquon Farmers Elvtr. Co. is weighing in fall loads on a new 20-ton Soweigh Scale purchased and installed recently.

McLean, Ill.—Funks Grove Grain Co. is adding to its equipment by installing two New Hall Signaling Grain Distributors in its plant.

Toluca, Ill.—The Porch Grain Co. has just finished installation of a 7½-h.p. Master Gear Head Motor, purchased from R. R. Howell & Co.

Galesburg, Ill.—A large 20-ton truck type scale, 34 ft. x 9 ft. is being installed this month at the Quaker Oats elevator. L. G. Allen is manager.

Tampico, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has replaced its old leg belts with new Atlas 6-ply rubber covered elevator belts supplied by R. R. Howell & Co.

Greenville, Ill.—L. R. Staffelbach now has a new Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader, with special attachments for wheat, a great convenience for his business.

Long Point, Ill.—The Rittenhouse Grain Co. is improving its property here by the installation of a drier and drier house to the west of its present elevator.—G. H. R.

Galva, Ill.—Quaker Oats Co. has recently installed a new 20-ton Sowehigh Heavy Duty Motor Scale with 9 ft. x 34 ft. concrete deck in anticipation of the fall influx of grain.

Champaign, Ill.—The quarter-million dollar Swift & Co. soybean mill was opened formally last week-end. Nelson P. Noble, formerly of the Chicago Swift organization, is manager of the mill.

Dana, Ill.—The Dana Grain Co. is rebuilding the driveway of its Sauer No. 1 elevator. The floor has been strengthened, new planking has been laid and new gravel approaches built.—G. H. R.

Niantic, Ill.—Ober Livergood, Jr., has been made manager of the Farmers Grain Co., succeeding his father who resigned recently following his purchase of the Elkiss Elvtr. at Bethany.

Shabbona, Ill.—While assisting Frank Sutton at the Herrmann elevator Delton Miller recently sustained a painful injury when he failed to let go in time of a rope he held, elevating some grain sacks. His hand was drawn into the pulley and his little finger broken and the hand cut and bruised.

Niantic, Ill.—Service at the Niantic Farmers Grain Co. has been improved by the installation of a new 20-ton Sowehigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale with 10 ft. x 34 ft. platform.

Waterloo, Ill.—Horns Feed & Grinding Service, ever on the alert to modernize its service, has installed a Model L Kelly Duplex Mill with dust collector, rain tight top, and two-way sacker.

Ladd, Ill.—The new elevator of the Ladd Elvtr. Co. on the La Salle and Bureau County Ry., at Route 51, 5 miles north of Peru, has been completed and operations will start about Oct. 1.—G. H. R.

Lawndale, Ill.—The Lawndale Co-op. Grain Co. elevator has been leased by Fernandes & Co. of Springfield. J. E. Sullivan, who has been associated with the elevator for the past several years, will continue in that capacity.

Assumption, Ill.—A grain show sponsored by the Assumption Elvtr. Co. and the Dunkel Grain Co. furnished much interest to farmers during the Home-Coming from Sept. 8 to 11. Prizes were awarded for wheat, oats and corn.

Nekoma (p. o. Woodhull), Ill.—The old Helebower & Peterson Grain Co. elevator has been sold to Clyde Verkruyse of Cambridge and his brother-in-law, Clyde Sheets, for speculation. They are having it wrecked and selling the lumber.

Troxel (p. o. Maple Park), Ill.—A. H. Wittry & Co. have installed a new blower car-loader on the work floor, operated by 10-h.p. F-M 3-ph. 220-v. motor. Blower has a capacity of 750 bus. per hour and has a 11-inch spout opening.—G. H. R.

West Brooklyn, Ill.—The old Guffin elevator recently purchased by the West Brooklyn Farmers Co-op. Co., has been torn down. The erection of the coalsheds, from the old materials, upon this site has been deferred until the spring of 1938.—G. H. R.

Aledo, Ill.—Harold Anderson, who has been in charge of the feed mill for the Rivoli Grain Co. for the past year, also general assistant of the grain company of which Louis Kness is manager, has resigned his position and Dale Brown has been secured to take his place.

Bradfordton, (p. o. Springfield,) Ill.—A lightning bolt struck the Bradfordton Co-op. Ass'n elevator Sept. 10, causing a fire which destroyed the structure, an estimated loss of \$15,000. Nearly 20,000 bus. of grain was destroyed. C. O. Nickelson, Springfield, is manager. Loss covered by insurance.

Wenona, Ill.—Grain dealers of the Streator territory will meet at the Stanton Hotel, 6:30 p. m., Sept. 23 under the auspices of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n. The Western Railroad Ass'n is planning on doing away with all 60,000 lbs. capacity cars; increased fees for inspection service and handling of the 1937 corn crop are subjects to be discussed.

New Holland, Ill.—Koert Bartman, well-to-do farmer and large land owner in this territory, has just completed the re-modeling of his C. & A. elevator. Work was started about three years ago, by Fred Mjhahn, then owner of the Mjhahn Grain Co., but this property was lost to him in August, 1936, before work was completed. Mr. Bartman bot property at sale last year and has been operating same ever since.—G. H. R.

**More Limestone . . .
in your Community,
More Grain . . .
for your Elevator**

LEHIGH STONE CO., Kankakee, Ill.
Now "Wholesale Only"

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Columbia, Ill.—Improving their equipment, Columbia Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex No. 4 Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder.

Lostant, Ill.—The Lostant Grain Co.'s N. Y. C. elevator has a new metal roof, metal sides, track-side windows all screened and building has been bonded and grounded against lightning. A new roof has been provided on the office, the warehouse and on the coalshed, of corrugated No. 28 gage sheet metal. The cupola and the roof of the I. C. elevator here, have also been covered with metal.—G. H. R.

Shaws (p. o. West Brooklyn), Ill.—The sale of the Roy Guffin elevator to the Lee County Grain Ass'n of Amboy, effective July 24, is awaiting the final payment before title is formally given to the new owners. If the sale goes thru as planned, the scale in the Guffin store across the road will be removed and rebuilt into the driveway of the elevator. Other minor improvements will be made at that time.—G. H. R.

Pekin, Ill.—The Norris Grain Co., after taking over the operation of the old Turner-Hudnut elevator about July 1, has just completed the installation of new Sowweigh 20-ton beam-scale, with platform 9x40 ft., here and at Hennepin and Henry, Ill. Pekin will be the terminal office, controlling the operations of elevators at Chillicothe, Henry, Hennepin and Banner on the Illinois River and Parkland, Kilbourne, Eckhart, Manito and Oakford on the rails. At present only 6 of the 10 houses are in operation. D. P. Moore is manager.—G. H. R.

Hammond, Ill.—The Hammond Co-op. Grain Co. has installed a 5-h.p. single phase motor, 220-v. in its elevator at Lanton, 3 miles south on the Wabash. BX lights have been installed. A new office building has been erected, 10x7x6 ft. housing Sowweigh beam scale 10 ton with platform 8x18 ft. on site of old office building. A new 22½-ton beam Howe Scale has just been installed at the office of the Wabash elevator here, platform 8x34 ft. This latter elevator is owned by L. Pittman and Carrie Livengood, and leased to the Farmers-L. Pittman is manager.—G. H. R.

San Jose, Ill.—The San Jose Co-op. Co., who recently acquired the elevator of John Fryer, has planned extensive improvements. A No. 14½ roller-bearing Western Sheller, operated by a 20-h.p. fully enclosed motor, will be installed in the pit, a new Western No. 33 roller-bearing cleaner, operated by a fully enclosed motor, will be installed in the cupola. A new Western truck hoist, operated by a 3-h.p. motor will replace the truck-lift in the driveway. Power and light wiring will be in conduit and of the most modern type. The old office to the north has been sold and removed and a new office has been built 90 ft. south, one-story frame, shingle roof, containing Howe Ten Ton Scale.—G. H. R.

Ottawa, Ill.—Lowell L. Seago, 43, widely known as a grain dealer, and manager of the Norris Grain Co. elevator on the Illinois river bank here, was found dead in his automobile along state route 23, between Grand Ridge and Ottawa, early Sept. 3. His son, Lowell, found his father's car parked along the highway with his father slumped over the wheel, when he had gone in search of him following a telephoned message of inquiry from the elevator to his home when Mr. Seago failed to arrive for work that morning. Rushed to the hospital, he was pronounced dead. Mr. Seago had held his Ottawa position for six months, coming when the plant opened for business. Previous, for 10 years he had been manager of the Grand Ridge Co-operative Grain & Supply Co., and prior to moving to Grand Ridge he was employed as a grain buyer for Armour Grain Co., of Chicago. Mr. Seago was born in Kane, Ill. He is survived by his widow, one son, Lowell, a brother, Frank, of Jerseyville, and two sisters, Mrs. Spencer Powell, of Jerseyville, and Mrs. Frank Massieger, of St. Louis.

Bethany, Ill.—Thru a deal consummated early this month O. W. Livergood of Niantic became the owner and manager of the Elkiss Elvtr., purchasing it from Charles Elkiss. He took immediate possession, moving his family here from Niantic. The name of the new firm will be O. W. Livergood & Co. Mr. Livergood is a grain dealer of wide experience and for the past fifteen years has been manager of the Farmers Grain Co. in Niantic.

Cullom, Ill.—The Cullom Co-op. Grain Co. has re-built its lumber shed destroyed by fire July 27. The new shed is 90x60x12 ft. and sets on the same site as the destroyed shed. The old north elevator has been revamped into a coal elevator, with a Godfrey Conveyor, operated by a type CS 3-phase motor, 10-h.p. motor, connected to a Model F96 hoisting winch. Building is 99x20x30 ft., metal clad, with metal roof, contains 9 bins with a capacity of 360 tons.—G. H. R.

CHICAGO NOTES

The first shipment of new crop, Illinois-grown corn to Chicago was sold at auction in the cash grain department Sept. 17, by Kenneth S. Templeton, pres. of the Board. The consignment, billed to James E. Bennett & Co. by P. B. & C. C. Miles of Peoria, brought 80 cents a bushel, and was bought for Norris Grain Co. by D. H. Lipsey.

The Board of Trade membership of Henry L. LeGrand has been posted for transfer to Charles C. Kelly, and that of the Geo. W. Cole Estate to Albert M. Courtright. Elmer W. Reed, vice-pres. and general manager of Shelabarger Mills, Salina, Kan.; Edward E. Gates, Jr., partner of Atkins, Hammill & Gates, Indianapolis, and George H. Spencer, pres. of the Consolidated Elvtr. Co., Duluth, have been elected to membership on the Board of Trade.

The softball championship was won by Chicago playing against New York Sept. 10. Lamson Bros. & Co.'s team, champions of the La Salle Street Cashiers Ass'n, defeated the New York Curb Ass'n team, representing the Wall Street League, by 11 to 10, having made two runs in the 9th inning for an exciting finish. The Lamsons won 10 and lost one game in winning the local championship from 35 other teams, including the J. E. Bennett team heading the stock division and the Harris-Upham team heading the bond division. Warner M. Washburn is manager. The line up of the champions was: Bulich, p; Green, c; Mooney, Ib; Lazinbat, 2b; Wolf, 3b; Johnson, ss; Clary, lf; Jensen, cf; Killeen, rf; Pirsein, scf. Marty Kling played right field in 8th inning. The game was witnessed by 3,000 spectators. A beautiful trophy was awarded the winning team, and each player received a memento.

INDIANA

Raub, Ind.—Workmen are installing a corn drier at the Raub elevator.

Elnora, Ind.—The Elnora Elvtr. Co. has installed a new McMillen truck dump.

Grosport, Ind.—Brewer Milling Co. is going to install a new steam power boiler.

Uniondale, Ind.—The Uniondale Grain Co. has added a 1-ton vertical Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer.

West Baden, Ind.—The annual fall meeting of the Indiana Millers' Ass'n was held here Sept. 17.

Tefft, Ind.—Kroft Elvtr. Co. has a new magnetic separator furnished by the Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

South Whitley, Ind.—The Mayer Grain Co. has installed a No. 6 Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder.

Mulberry, Ind.—Mr. Judge, the new manager of the Mulberry Grain Co., moved his family here from Kennard recently.

Garrett, Ind.—The Stump Grain & Coal Co. suffered a motor burn-out recently on its hammer mill motor.—A. E. L.

Cynthiana, Ind.—Chas. Nunn & Sons have modernized their elevator plant by the installation of anti-friction bearings.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A railroad car displaying the products made from soybeans was an interesting feature of the Indiana State Fair.

Ossian, Ind.—The Levy Grain Co. is remodeling the elevator at this station. Reliance Construction Co., Indianapolis, is doing the work.

New Harmony, Ind.—Geo. Couch & Sons are completing a new standard electric power installation in their flour mill and grain elevator.

New Haven, Ind.—The Ben Levy Grain Co. is giving its customers the best of service with a newly installed Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, motor driven.

Jackson (p. o. Clinton), Ind.—The G. G. Davis Elvtrs. plant at this station has added an electric hoist and built a new office and warehouse and installed a truck scale.

Clarks Hill, Ind.—Glen Totheroh has accepted a position in a grain elevator here and will move his family here from Prairie Green, near Hoopeston, Ill., within the near future.

Winchester, Ind.—Improvements recently made at the Goodrich Bros. Co., Inc., plant include a number of conveyors and other equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Muncie, Ind.—The G. & M. Feed & Seed Co. has purchased a large building and plans to install full equipment for the manufacture of feed, seed cleaning and custom grinding in the near future.

Carlos City, Ind.—Cleaning is handled in an efficient, thoro manner this fall at the Farmers Elvtr. Co. plant, the company having installed a new cleaner which was purchased from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Tipton, Ind.—The Tipton County Farm Bureau has recently added a new grain cleaner and sheller; the 40-h.p. motor in its basement burned out Sept. 2, the result of a worn bearing which caused the rotor to drag.—A. E. L.

Elnora, Ind.—John Caress, 75, widely known retired grain dealer, died suddenly Sept. 6, when he suffered a heart attack while fishing with the Rev. Omer L. Fletcher in White River. For many years Mr. Caress was manager of the Lemon Elvtr. Co.

Brook, Ind.—James Robert Grant, formerly of Lafontaine, has accepted management of a line of elevators, with his residence here. He had been employed by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. at Lafontaine for the past two years. He will move his family here in the near future.

Legonier, Ind.—Under construction for the Lyon & Greenleaf mill and elevator here, is a second story on its 40 x 90 ft. warehouse. The construction is frame, iron-clad. Recently the company has installed a 300 bu. per hour corn sheller and cleaner, a horizontal one-ton feed mixer, and machinery for finishing bran and middlings.

Fort Branch, Ind.—Robert Boyle, age 85, died after a short illness following a paralytic stroke Sept. 13, only two days after his wife passed away. Mr. Boyle formerly was a grain buyer for Ziliak & Schaefer Milling Co. of Haubstadt, Ind., and at one time worked for the Fuhrer Ford Milling Co. of Mt. Vernon, Ind. Robert Boyle, Jr., is in the grain business at Henderson, Ky.

IOWA

Bennett, Ia.—Buttolph Grain Co. has recently completed remodeling its plant.

Boone, Ia.—Western Grain & Feed Dealers Assn. held a group meeting at the Legion Cabin Sept. 16.

Odebolt, Ia.—We are having our elevator painted with aluminum paint. Ifferson is doing the work.

Madrid, Ia.—Soderlund Bros. recently overhauled their hammer mill and engine after seven years' service.—A. T.

Britt, Ia.—Anticipating the fall rush, Calumet High Speed Buckets have been installed by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—The Potgeter Grain Co. has completed construction of a 10 ft. x 16 ft. addition to its office.—Art Torkelson.

Lanesboro, Ia.—The Burt Grain Co. has added to its efficient plant equipment with the installation of Calumet High Speed Cups.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
CHICAGO, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, O. ST. JOSEPH, MO. SCHNEIDER, IND. NEW YORK, N. Y.
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Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Des Moines, Ia.—Sargent & Co. are spending \$5,000 to repair the grain elevator at their feed plant which was damaged by fire recently.

Winfield, Ia.—The Winfield Elvtr. & Supply Co. elevator will be torn down and rebuilt. Work will begin at once on razing the present structure.

Chariton, Ia.—Frank Manning of Eikenberry & Co. had the misfortune to break his hip at Atlantic, Ia. He fell on a metal disc in a street intersection.—A. T.

Craig, Ia.—D. J. Elliott has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., a place he has held for four years, and accepted a position as manager of the Kingsley elevator.

Lohrville, Ia.—D. Milligan Co. has made arrangements to operate a plant here by replacing Des Moines Elvtr. & Grain Co. plant which recently burned. H. Bales will be the manager.—A. T.

Ames, Ia.—Ames Grain & Coal Co. celebrated its 20th anniversary Sept. 6. J. M. Munsinger, manager of the company and a member of the board of directors, has held that position for the 20 years of the company's life.

Ames, Ia.—George Thompson, who has been connected with several of the large brokerage wire houses in the capacity of telegraph operator, passed away at Kansas City, Mo., recently. His last connection was with B. C. Christopher Co. of Kansas City. Burial was at Ames.—Art Torkelson.

Lake Park, Ia.—Virgil Thorn, 35, is confined to his bed as a result of injuries to his neck and back, sustained in an accident at the Arnold grain elevator. He was helping repair a hoist when he accidentally knocked the prop loose as he crawled from beneath the hoist, the latter falling upon him.

Winfield, Ia.—The Winfield Elvtr. & Supply Co.'s elevator is being torn down and will be rebuilt. The building being razed was built some time in the 90's, replacing the old elevator that had been moved to the site and later burned. The building to be erected will be thoroly modern in structure and equipment.

Grundy Center, Ia.—The grain and feed dealers of Grundy and adjoining counties held a district meeting at the Columbia Hotel recently. A business meeting followed the dinner served. The meeting was called by the state grain dealers ass'n. R. C. Booth of Cedar Rapids, presided. Other officers of the ass'n present were Ron Kennedy, Des Moines, secy., and Jack Westerfield, Des Moines, field secy.

River Sioux, Ia.—Suit for recovery of \$90 with interest from the River Sioux Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been commenced in district court by H. W. Hubel, the action based upon an alleged landlord's lien. Petition states that Hubel had leased land in Little Sioux township to Roy and Goldie Armstrong for \$90 and that to secure payment he held a landlord's lien on crops. It is charged that the Armstrongs sold oats off the farm to the elevator for about \$106.

Sutherland, Ia.—Sutherland Grain Co., under management of V. A. Branstetter for the past five years, was sold recently by the proprietors George Potgeter of Steamboat Rock, and John Potgeter of Eagle Grove, to J. E. Stockdale of Estherville. Branstetter, who has been in the employ of the Potgeter elevator interests for 14 years, will continue as manager of the business under the new firm, which will operate under the same name as heretofore, the Sutherland Grain Co.

Atlantic, Ia.—E. J. McDermott, manager of the Checkerboard Feed Store, is being held in the Cass County jail on charges of uttering and filing forged chattel mortgages which may run to \$60,000. He was arrested Sept. 13, following a two weeks' investigation of chattel mortgages, which he had filed at Cass County court house, some of which have already been identified as forgeries by the owners of the property involved. Charges were filed by T. F. O'Connor of Wiota.

Des Moines, Ia.—Elmer and Frank Milligan of Jefferson, purchased the ruins of the Des Moines Elvtr. recently, and will erect an elevator here, to equal in size and value the one recently destroyed by fire. The fire, which took place Aug. 4, is still burning in the pit, and the men are finding it a bit hot shoveling it out in preparation for building. The company has also taken over the lease of the land from the North-Western Railway. H. Bales, the former manager, will continue manager of the new company.

Woodbine, Ia.—The grain and implement business of the late A. E. DeCou, will be continued under the management of Miss Maude Van Scoy and the supervision of Cary DeCou, administrator of the estate. Miss Van Scoy has been employed in the DeCou office for 27 years. The business was started about 45 years ago by the DeCou brothers, Isaac and Henry. In 1912 the management was taken over by A. E. and S. R. DeCou, the latter retiring after two years. Until his recent death, the business was owned by A. E. DeCou.

KANSAS

Atwood, Kan.—Windstorm damaged the Fulmer Grain Co.'s plant Aug. 20.

Bushton, Kan.—C. N. Bunds is now in charge of the elevator at this station.

Eudora, Kan.—Eudora Mill & Elvtr. Co., J. D. Adams, manager, suffered damages in a recent windstorm.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co. sustained an electrical breakdown to its equipment in Plant "B" Sept. 7.

Albert C. Fischer is applicant for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from the late Siebel C. Harris. No consideration was involved in the transfer.

Haysville, Kan.—The Haysville Elevator & Supply Co. has increased the capacity of its elevator by building an additional bin to the north of the elevator and an overhead bin.

Pretty Prairie, Kan.—After 18 years as manager of the Collingwood Grain Co. No. 1, S. E. Young has resigned to take a vacation. He will visit relatives in Iowa for an indefinite period, he stated.

Girard, Kan.—The Crawford County Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has commenced work on a new mill, the building to be 30 x 78 ft. in size and the mill will have a capacity of from 15 to 20 tons of feed per day. In addition to the production of various brands of feed, the mill will do custom grinding. It will be ready for operation about Oct. 1.

Junction City, Kan.—A concrete platform for the new 20-ton Fairbanks Scales completed the installation of an up-to-the-minute weighing machine at the R. H. Christensen Grain Co. elevator. The slab is 5 inches thick, 9 ft. wide and 24 ft. long. The scales were installed during the wheat harvest rush and a plank platform was used temporarily.

Bronson, Kan.—The Bronson Grain Co. is wrecking its old elevator and building a new modern three-dump grain elevator to replace it. The lower part will be built of concrete, the superstructure of wood frame, iron covered. A pit 24 x 36 ft. and 16 ft. deep is to be sunk and the superstructure will rise 54 ft. above the ground. Three dumps, one for flax, one for shelled corn, oats, kaffir and wheat, and one for ear corn will be part of the equipment. Pelky & Morley are the builders.

KENTUCKY

Central City, Ky.—Underwood Bros. recently installed new equipment for custom grinding, for both wheat and corn.

Lexington, Ky.—The Terrell Feed Co. is ready for the fall business rush, with a new No. 2 Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, recently installed.

MARYLAND

Union Bridge, Md.—Eichman Co. has installed a 1/2-ton Kelly Duplex Mixer, adding considerably to the plant's efficient equipment.

Hurlock, Md.—Hurlock Milling Co. is among those plants that have installed new Kelly No. 4 Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder in anticipation of the fall and winter business.

MICHIGAN

Grand Blanc, Mich.—Grand Blanc Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently sustained loss by wind-storm.

Bancroft, Mich.—The Bancroft Elvtr. Co. has been sold to the Michigan Elvtr. Exchange at Lansing, Mich.

Mayville, Mich.—The Fruthey Bean Co. has recently installed a new No. 99 D. ball bearing cleaner and two new fully enclosed motors.

Brooklyn, Mich.—Hart & Howell have installed a gravity separator operated by a 7-h.p. motor and also a corn sheller and have their plant in efficient readiness for the fall harvest.

Detroit, Mich.—Berend J. Burns, Sr., has resigned as manager of the Hiram Walker & Sons Grain Corp., Ltd. of Walkerville, Ont., and plans to open his own company in Detroit.

Riga, Mich.—New coal bins, 100 ft. long, of frame, iron-clad construction with a concrete floor and cribbed walls to make up seven bins, are being built back of the local elevator of the Blissfield Co-op. Co. to replace the old coal yard.

Blissfield, Mich.—The Blissfield Co-op. Co. is building a new canopy, high enough to permit passage of trucks, at the loading platform of its elevator, and is installing a dust collector over its dust house to accommodate the new grain cleaner installed last spring.

Sandstone, Mich.—Nels Lundorf has near completion a 42 by 100 foot grain house, mill and elevator. The structure will be two stories high in its center, with a cupola. A grinding machine, mixer and loading facilities are provided for. The Northern Pacific supplies the trackage.—F. G. C.

Lansing, Mich.—The Kim-Murph Co., Inc., bean buyers and grain dealers, was ordered dissolved by circuit court edict, recently, on petition of the board of directors. The court found the corporation insolvent and appointed M. G. Murphy, a former director, permanent receiver to direct liquidation.

Pewamo, Mich.—The Pewamo Elvtr. Co. has completed its new office building, under course of construction for the past two months, and is now landscaping the ground surrounding it. The building is a log cabin imitation and is located across the street north of the elevator. A new set of scales has been installed there.

Jasper, Mich.—Oil engine power has been replaced in the elevator of the Jasper Grain Co., with four motors, a 40 h.p. on the grinder, a 10 h.p. on the feed mixer, and smaller motors on the corn cracker and the elevator leg. The company, managed by C. H. Coy, has purchased a large size Western Corn Sheller, which will soon be installed.

Frankenmuth, Mich.—The West Milling Co., Jacob Rummel, manager, is planning the erection of a 40,000-bu. concrete elevator, bringing the company's elevator capacity to 80,000 bus. The increase in storage space is necessitated by the fact that the mill is not situated along a railroad track and there is need, therefore, of accumulating a large stock of wheat.

Lansing, Mich.—Officers of the Michigan Elvtr. Exchange were re-elected at the 17th annual meeting of the company held recently at Hotel Olds. The officers are Milton Burkholder, Marlette, pres.; Carl Martin, Coldwater, vice-pres.; Frank Gilmore, Parma, sec'y and treas. Directors re-elected are Andrew Lohman, Hamilton; Frank Gilmore, and H. H. Sandford, Battle Creek. L. E. Osmor and Neil Bass, both of Lansing, are managers of the exchange.

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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Gregory, Mich.—Mortimer Cole has assumed active management of his plant, the Gregory Farmers Elvtr. Co. He, with his family, will reside here. Mr. Gregory resigned his position with McLaughlin, Ward & Co. with whom he had been associated since 1923. He was first assistant manager of the Central Elvtr. Co. of Byron, Mich. Later he was promoted to the management of the Shepherd Grain & Bean Co., of Shepherd, Mich. In 1930 he was transferred to Jackson, Mich., by the late Russel E. Ward, then pres. and general mgr. of the company, to take over the management of the bean department, in which capacity he served until resigning to take up his duties here.

MINNESOTA

Wheaton, Minn.—Martin Hanson's elevator was damaged in a windstorm Aug. 25.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—The plant of the Hoelz Milling Co. will be changed from a flour mill to a feed mill.

Dodge Center, Minn.—The Dodge Center Elvtr. Co. has installed a motor driven Kelly Duplex vertical feed mixer.

Waseca, Minn.—The Roesler Milling Co. has completed a remodeling program and the installation of some new equipment.

Dawson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., finding it necessary to increase its storage space, recently purchased the local elevator of the Pacific Grain Co.

Osakis, Minn.—A Motor driven 1-ton vertical feed mixer and a corn cracker and grader, both Kelly Duplex machines, are now in use by Osakis Milling Co.

Elmore, Minn.—Grain is being weighed on a new 10 bu. Richardson Automatic Shipping Scale, purchased from R. R. Howell & Co., at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Bethel, Minn.—The Bethel Feed & Produce Co. is among those progressive plants that have installed new High Speed Buckets, purchased from R. R. Howell & Co.

Bovey, Minn.—The Bovey Mercantile opened for business Sept. 10. A new feed grinding machine of three-ton per hour capacity has been installed in its warehouse.

Grand Meadow, Minn.—To add to its efficiency in handling the fall business, the Farmers Grain Co. is adding a Winter Auxiliary Truck Lift to its grain receiving equipment.

Henning, Minn.—A. M. Carlson has begun construction of his feed mill which he will operate in conjunction with his hatchery business. The mill will be completely equipped for grinding and mixing.

Wanamingo, Minn.—Installation of a Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive, operated by 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse motor has added greatly to the efficiency of the Farmers Elvtr. equipment.

Braham, Minn.—The Braham Roller Mills has installed a Kelly Duplex corn cracker and grader with special attachments for cracking wheat, and are in excellent shape to handle the present fall and coming winter trade.

Brewster, Minn.—Work is well under way on the new feed mixing and grinding building being constructed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. The building will be 40 ft. x 40 ft. A larger salt warehouse will also be constructed.

Duluth, Minn.—Barley is in steady demand at a variance in prices. Bulk of the offerings are of the feeding type and carries quite a portion of blight and scattering ears that are tough which reflects a lowering price level.—F. G. C.

Cold Spring, Minn.—The Foley Milling & Elvtr. Co. was purchased recently by Paul P. Theisen, who has been manager of the company for several years. The name of the company will be changed to the Cold Spring Elvtr. Co.

Claremont, Minn.—The Duncan Elvtr. has expedited the handling of incoming grain by installing a 15-ton Soweg Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale with Howell Sectional Steel Dump Grates, and a Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift.

Morgan, Minn.—The Morgan Farmers Elvtr. is making plans to erect a 6,000-bu. tile corn crib. Work will be started about the last week of Sept. It will be 28x40 ft. in size with a driveway in the center 12 ft. high to accommodate large trucks.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Albert C. Fischer, manager of the grain department of Harris, Burrows & Hicks, Minneapolis, recently became a general partner in the brokerage firm. Mr. Fischer has been associated with the late Siebel C. Harris since 1920.

Karlstad, Minn.—The Karlstad Farmers Elvtr. Co. is adding considerable new equipment to its plant. A large motor driven cleaner is being installed, also new steel spouting and safety manlift. All machinery is being supplied by R. R. Howell & Co.

Meriden, Minn.—Hayes-Lucas Lumber Co. recently sold its elevator, that has stood idle for the past few years, to the Meriden Grain Co. Henry W. Olson will manage the elevator, which is undergoing extensive repairing. It will be opened for business in a short time.

Winsted, Minn.—Replacing its old cups with new Calumet High Speed Buckets and installing a Howell Steel Boot Tank with Howell Type HS Direct Connected Geared Head Drive. were steps taken by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. in getting ready for the fall and winter business.

Alberta, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is making general improvements in its plant. The old distributor is being replaced with a new Howell distributing system, and the leg is being equipped with a Howell Type HS Direct Connected Geared Head Drive and 5-h.p. motor.

Bagley, Minn.—The Bagley Co-op. Co. is now building an addition to its present office and will undergo considerable other improvement and modernization. The addition is to be 24x32 feet in size. A basement with concrete floor will be built under both the addition and the present office.

Dawson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has purchased the local branch of the Pacific Elvtr. A. G. Dahl is manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. The Pacific elevator will be used exclusively for buying and storing wheat at present but later will be used as additional space for grain storage.

Welcome, Minn.—William E. Barrett, of Fairmont, has purchased the local elevator owned by the Hines Grain Co. of Omaha and will operate same with the assistance of the present manager, S. O. Espe. The Hines Grain Co. acquired the elevator, which has 35,000 bus. capacity, four years ago from the Nye-Jenks Co.

Imogene (R. D. Granada), Minn.—The Hines Grain Co. elevator has been purchased by William E. Barrett, of Fairmont. Mr. Barrett will operate the plant with the assistance of its present manager, Louis Fosen. The elevator has a capacity of 45,000 bus. It was acquired by the Hines Grain Co. of Omaha from the Nye-Jenks Co. four years ago.

Adrian, Minn.—The Tri-State Feed, Flour & Feed Co., Inc., of Sioux Falls, S. D. has leased a central location in Adrian and will erect a building to house a local branch. Construction work will be started at once. The company's plans include the installation in the near future of a plant for the manufacture of commercial feeds in addition to the sales building which is to be built first.

Hadley, Minn.—A general remodeling program is being carried out by the Farmers Elvtr. New legs are being installed, equipped with Howell roller bearing boots and heads, Atlas rubber covered belting and Calumet high speed buckets. Legs will be driven with 5-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse motors, operating thru Howell Type HS direct connected geared drives. A new Howell distributing system will replace the old one, and the driveway will be equipped with a Howell Overhead Electric Truck Lift.

Duluth, Minn.—The Moorhead Farmers Elevator Co. has been admitted to corporation membership. The Harris, Burrows & Hicks Co., Chicago, was granted firm membership in the Board of Trade, effective Sept. 16.—F. G. C.

MISSOURI

St. Genevieve, Mo.—Certified Flour & Feed Co. has a new Kelly Duplex Model L Mill with dust collector and bagger.

Leeton, Mo.—J. R. Grinstead has sold his elevator at this station to Walter Wyatt, who has been operating it under lease.

Sturgeon, Mo.—On Sept. 7 the property of the Sturgeon Produce Co. was destroyed by fire communicated from an exposure fire.

Russellville, Mo.—A new Kelly Duplex No. 2 Feed Mixer has replaced other equipment at Russellville Farmers Shipping Ass'n.

Eureka, Mo.—A Kelly Duplex Model L Mill has been installed by Eureka Co-op. & Warehouse Ass'n in anticipation of heavy fall and winter business.

Jackson, Mo.—Improvements have been made by C. M. McWilliams which include a new Kelly Duplex Model L Mill with Dust Collector, rain tight top, and bagger.

Alexandria, Mo.—I have bot the W. N. Sage elevator at Alexandria and am installing a 15-ton scale and making other improvements. Expect to be in operation on or before Oct. 1. The firm name is Shirley E. Sharp & Co.—Shirley E. Sharp.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Missouri Grain Dealers and Millers Ass'n has requested the State Warehouse Commissioner to reduce the fee for weighing grain and for inspection to 75 cents per car for each weighing or inspection. Kansas shippers pay 75 cents, while the charge in Missouri is \$1. The reduction is believed to be warranted by the larger revenue from the larger crops this year.

Higginsville, Mo.—We are pleased to report the following new members enrolled in Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n: Perry County Milling Co., Perryville, Mo.; Farmington Milling Co., Farmington, Mo.; Rosser Produce Co., Farmington, Mo.; Osceola Mills, Osceola, Mo.; Farmers Elvtr. & Milling Co., Uriach, Mo.; Guinn Feed Store, Bolivar, Mo.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y.

MONTANA

Havre, Mont.—A Kelly Duplex No. 56½ Corn Cracker and Grader has been installed at the Farmers Grain Exchange. This new, modern equipment will efficiently handle the company's corn business.

Williams, Mont.—Kenneth Riley has accepted the position as manager of the newly completed Cargill Co. elevator and has already taken charge. His family will take up its residence here in the near future. Mr. Riley came here from Conrad where, for five years, he held the position of second man at the Equity elevator.

Valier, Mont.—Fire, Aug. 30, totally destroyed the big alfalfa dehydrating and manufacturing plant located about 5½ miles northeast of here with a loss that will exceed \$50,000. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is thought that a piece of rock went thru the drier with the bundles of alfalfa, and, passing into the hammer mill, may have caused sparks that ignited this highly inflammable material. All the loss occurred in the large steel fabricated building, which was about 60 ft. x 200 ft. in size. Reported destroyed were about 900 tons of alfalfa feed, alfalfa pellets and other highly concentrated feeds. All that was saved was the drier and adjacent equipment, as the pellet machinery costing over \$4,000 was ruined by the hot flames, together with many motors and other manufacturing equipment. The plant was built last year and had been in operation since that time. Work has begun in preparation for re-building.

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Allen, Neb.—The Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. has completed a new addition to its elevator.

Omaha, Neb.—A. A. Nixon & Co. has closed its subsidiary firm in Minneapolis, the Northwest Linseed Meal Co., and has consolidated it with their home office here.

Schuyler, Neb.—Harold Ehernberger, general manager of the Golden West Grain Co.'s system of elevators, has announced that he will spend most of his time here, directing general operations of his four elevators from this town.

Beatrice, Neb.—C. L. Aller, pioneer grain merchant, formerly manager of the Crete Mills, died at his home in Beatrice Sept. 12, following a lingering illness. He was for many years head of the Aller Grain Co. and Black Bros. Flour Mills.

Falls City, Neb.—Goffe & Carkener, Inc., of Kansas City, Mo., at Falls City, has installed a continuous quotation ticker giving direct connection with the Chicago grain market. Earl Cox, formerly manager of the Browning Elvtr. at Padonia, Kas., is manager.

Falls City, Neb.—Charles R. Story, who for the past two months has been manager of the Farmers Elvtr. at DuBois, has resigned, and accepted a position buying grain for the Goffe & Carkener, Inc., of Kansas City. His headquarters will be in the board of trade building of this city. His family will join him here in the near future.

Gering, Neb.—The John R. Jirdon Twin Cities Division purchased the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co., and is now building a new \$50,000 mill to manufacture all types of livestock and poultry feed. The company is also erecting a new 26 x 60 ft. air conditioned brick office building as previously announced in the Journals. F. R. Warden is manager.

Farnam, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is building a feed mill east of the elevator and will make commercial feed. The mill is expected to be in operation about Oct. 1. The outfit is 15-h.p. equipment, for grinding and mixing feed, and has a capacity of about 100 bus. per hour. The building is 12 ft. x 24 ft. The plant will also do custom grinding.

Walthill, Neb.—The new addition to the Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. plant which, as previously reported in the Journal as under construction, has been completed and adds a 31,000 bus. capacity to the 22,000 bu. capacity the elevator previously had. The new elevator will be known as an oat annex. The Holmquist company has taken out a warehouse license for public grain storage.

Columbus, Neb.—Fred Badje, former manager of the Farmers elevator at Belgrade, has joined the staff of the Golden West Grain Co. as chief grain buyer for the local firm. In the absence of Harold Ehernberger, general manager of the grain elevator system operated by him, who well spend most of his time in Schuyler, his son, Lumir, assumes management of the Golden West Grain Co.

Alma, Neb.—A. G. Banks, who for the past 16 years has acted as manager of the Alma Equity Elvtr. here, has resigned. He and his family will spend the winter vacationing and visiting with relatives on the Western coast. S. G. Mahaffey of Trenton, Neb., has been selected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Banks is one of the charter members of the Alma Equity Exchange and it was with regret the board of directors acted favorably upon his application.

Mead, Neb.—The Mead Milling Co.'s new \$25,000 plant has been practically completed and is ready to begin operations. In addition to flour and breakfast cereals, the plant will mill a complete line of poultry feeds. The old elevator will be utilized for the storage of grain, and the new three story brick structure will house all machinery and a warehouse. The mills were founded in 1920. They are operated by John Mead, Sr.; John Mead, Jr., and Earl I. Mead.

Irvington, Neb.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the O'Neil Lumber & Grain Co. elevator late the night of Sept. 5 at an estimated loss of about \$20,000. Destroyed in the blaze were 2,000 bus. of wheat, 2,000 bus. of rye, 2,500 bus. of oats, 800 bus. of barley, 500 bus. of corn and several 100 lb. sacks of feed. Frank O'Neil, owner, is already preparing plans to rebuild. Estimated cost is \$20,000. Mr. O'Neil announced that, in the meantime, headquarters will be built to carry on the company's retail grain and seed business.

Valentine, Neb.—The Hon. S. R. McKelvie, publisher of the Nebraska Farmer, is erecting a 10,000-bu. elevator at By-The-Way. Mr. McKelvie will not depend on local farm crops this year to fill the elevator, but has already contracted in northeast Nebraska for a quantity of barley, rye and other grains.

Peru, Neb.—C. C. Coatney has disposed of his half interest in the Farmers Elvtr. to his partner, W. H. Hutchinson, and gave possession Sept. 1. The elevator was built several years ago by Earle Fisher, and following the burning of the original farmers elevator, which stood west of the depot, was purchased by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Messrs. Hutchinson and Coatney later bought all the Farmers Elvtr. stock. Now it passes into the hands of an individual owner, Mr. Hutchinson. Mr. Coatney will devote his time to farming.

NEW ENGLAND

Stowe, Mass.—The Boston Grain & Flour Exchange held its annual outing at the Country Club, on Sept. 14.

Boston, Mass.—Members of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange paid tribute to Charles W. Boynton, grain agent of the Boston & Maine Railroad, recently. Mr. Boynton retired from active business life after 51 years of service. Carl J. B. Currie, head of the exchange, in a speech presented him with a traveling case and a billfold containing \$100.

Franklin, N. H.—The Merrimack Farmers Exchange has purchased the Merrimack Feed & Fuel Co. The new manager is John Jepson, former head of the Merrimack Farmers Exchange store in Warner, Charles R. Ford, who had the controlling interest in the Merrimack Feed & Fuel Co., having retired as manager. The exchange operates 16 stores in New Hampshire.

NEW JERSEY

Pottersville, N. J.—Wortman Mills have installed a Kelly Duplex 1-ton vertical feed mixer, now ready for fall and winter business.

NEW YORK

Brockport, N. Y.—Harrison Bean & Grain Co. has been newly incorporated with incorporators listed as Frank D., Jane E., and Beatrice I. Hebbard.

New York, N. Y.—Death claimed W. P. Ketchum, a veteran member of the New York Produce Exchange, early this month. The deceased was a highly respected figure in grain trade, at one time heading his own firm.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Elster Copeland of the Checkboard Elvtr. Co. has been transferred from Circleville, O., to the management of the company's local office. He succeeds Anger Armstrong, who recently resigned to take a position with Hiram Walker Grain Co., Walkerville, Ont. Mr. Copeland was with Ralston-Purina Co. at St. Louis for many years.

New York, N. Y.—William J. Brainard, 57, grain merchant and one of the world war's "dollar a year" men, died Sept. 9, at his Manhattan home. Mr. Brainard was highly respected in the grain trade, a veteran member of the New York Produce Exchange. He was at one time a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and Boston Chamber of Commerce. At the time of his death he was associated with the Uhlmann Grain Co. here.

NORTH DAKOTA

Wildrose, N. D.—The Winter-Truesdell Elvtr. is being closed indefinitely due to lack of grain.

Eldridge, N. D.—William J. Yetter is manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Verendrye, N. D.—Christ Bosch is new manager of the H. H. Blackstead Grain Co. elevator.

Clifton (p. o. Selz), N. D.—George Abelein is the new manager of the King Grain Co.'s elevator.

Beulah, N. D.—A. J. Schauble, of Emerson, has leased the Beulah roller mill and is reopening it.

Kellys Station, N. D.—W. J. Medd has accepted a position with the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. He was formerly manager of the Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co. of Glover.

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Abroad:—wars—
rumors of wars—selfishness
—hate—greed—human
slaughter—dictators—brutishness—nations arming
—a knife up every sleeve.
At home:—plenty to be
ashamed of—a lot of things
to make right. But let's be
optimistic. We'll remain a
Republic—braggarts, communists, spendthrifts and
wisecrackers to the rear—
economy, courts and constitution
to the fore. That's the American spirit.**

LOWELL HOIT & CO.

Max, N. D.—Rollie A. Chewakin succeeds C. F. Freitag as manager of the Equity Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Bisbee, N. D.—The Atlantic Elvtr. Co. is equipping its elevator with a Howell Duplex Safety Manlift.

Havana, N. D.—The elevator and stock of C. G. Johnson was destroyed by fire of unknown origin. Sept. 4.

Binford, N. D.—A small fire at the Victoria elevator Sept. 5 was extinguished with chemicals by Manager Knapp.

Mandan, N. D.—A motor in the plant of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. was damaged by fire of external cause on Aug. 27.

Overly, N. D.—Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. has recently installed Howell Sectional Steel Dump Grates in its local elevator.

Lynchburg (p. o. Durbin), N. D.—R. A. Von Hagen, formerly manager of the Power Elvtr. Co. at Medina, is now located here.

New Rockford, N. D.—The F. E. Dethman Elvtr. has been elected to membership in the N. D. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Fingal, N. D.—The Atlantic Elvtr. Co., adding to the equipment of its plant, recently installed a Howell Safety Manlift in its house.

Sentinel Butte, N. D.—The Sentinel Butte Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been elected to membership in the N. D. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Souris, N. D.—The Victoria Elvtr. Co. is improving its plant by installing a set of Howell Sectional Steel Dump Grates in its house.

Whitman, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. recently installed a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale, purchased thru Jack Johnson of R. R. Howell & Co.

Nekoma, N. D.—In its preparations for fall business the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. has installed Howell Sectional Steel Dump Grates in its local elevator.

Manfred, N. D.—Howell Sectional Steel Dump Grates have been installed in the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. plant to add to the efficiency of the elevator's equipment.

Williston, N. D.—Thomas Lorenzon, who has had charge of the Winter-Truesdell Elvtr. at Wildrose, has been transferred here following closing of the Wildrose plant.

Forman, N. D.—Anderson Grain & Fuel Co. recently completed the installation of Calumet High Speed Buckets, a valuable improvement in the service equipment of the plant.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Kelso, N. D.—Robbers forced an entrance to the local elevator on the night of Aug. 28 and escaped with \$300 in cash and an unannounced number of personal and elevator checks.

Glover, N. D.—The Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co. has leased the Glover Holding Co.'s elevator. Odin Olsen, former manager of the Holding Co., will be manager of the new concern.

Park River, N. D.—Park River Grain Co. has just recently installed a Howell Safety Manlift which was pressed into immediate service with the heavy fall arrivals of grain.

Forfar (p. o. Lansford), N. D.—The Cargill Co. recently equipped its station with new Atlas rubber covered elevator belting and Salem Buckets in anticipation of the heavy fall business.

Kathryn, N. D.—The Kathryn Farmers Mutual Elvtr. Co. closed its fiscal year, recently, with a net income of \$4,292.86. Of this amount \$1,317.95 was distributed as patronage dividends.

Beach, N. D.—On Sept. 8 the cupola of the Beach Co-op. Grain Co. was damaged by fire supposedly originating from railroad sparks. A small quantity of grain was damaged by water.

Devils Lake, N. D.—The Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Ass'n is installing a Clow-Winter double unit Metal and Stone Separator in order to give its grinders maximum protection against tramp metal of all kinds, stones, etc.

Reynolds, N. D.—New High Speed Cups supplied by R. R. Howell & Co. and recently installed were among the improvements made by the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. in preparation for the fall and winter trade demands.

Orr, N. D.—Robbers broke into the People's Grain Co. elevator the night of Sept 1, and escaped with \$230 in cash and \$1,200 in checks. Two doors were forced to gain entrance and the combination of the safe smashed.

Millers Spur (p. o. Bordulac), N. D.—I. R. Stout has sold his elevator to William Hanlon of Carrington. Mr. Hanlon will operate the elevator under the firm name of Millers Spur Grain Co. Merle Wenstrom is manager.

Cummings, N. D.—Thieves jimmied the door of the Cummings Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator Aug. 26, obtaining an unestimated amount in personal and elevator checks. Other robberies in the county are believed to have been perpetrated by the same men.

OHIO

Piqua, O.—The Piqua Milling Co. has leased the land in the rear of the plant, term of lease running for 15 years.

Williamstown, O.—Kliesch Bros. have a new Kelly Duplex Model K T Mill with special hopper, sacker and dust collector.

Scott, O.—Scott Equity Exchange has completed its new elevator and is ready for business. All shelling, cleaning, conveying, etc., equipment was purchased from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Spring Valley, O.—W. O. Beatty, for many years manager of the Fayette Producers Ass'n at Washington C. H., has become manager of a local grain elevator, having resigned his former position.

Holmsville, O.—Improvements made at the Elliot Elvtr. include the installation of a 1-ton Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, a Kelly Duplex 56½ D. Corn Cracker and Grader, and a corn sheller, all from the Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

Ashville, O.—E. J. Rife, manager of the Scioto Grain & Supply Co., died at his home Sept. 1 after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Rife had been in the grain business for several years in the Circleville territory and was well known.

Stryker, O.—In the driveway of the elevator of the Stryker Farmers Exchange is the 34 ft. platform of a 20 ton Howe Truck Scale. The beam of the scale is fitted with a Howe Weightograph. This scale platform is believed to be the longest among the elevators in this section of Ohio.

Beaver Dam, O.—The Beaver Dam Farmers Elvtr. is installing new equipment in its new \$15,000 elevator, including 50 hp. Hammer Mill, 1 ton Kwik-Mix Mixer, Magnetic Separator, Feeder, Drives, large Sidney Sheller, Corn Cleaner, large elevator, electric motors, and miscellaneous equipment purchased of the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Beaverdam, O.—The Beaver Dam Farmers Elvtr. Co. is remodeling its warehouse not destroyed by the fire that burned its elevator July 4, and will use it for feed grinding. New machinery is being installed. Work on the new elevator to replace the one destroyed has started.

Elmira, O.—Elmira Elvtr. Co., managed by Calvin Amstutz, has just installed a Sidney Revolving Screen Corn Cleaner. Earlier this summer the company installed in its elevator driveway a 15 ton truck scale with a 24 ft. deck built of 3 inch plank, fitted with two 8 ft. trap doors to the pit.

Lima, O.—Principal speakers at the annual fall meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n to be held here Oct. 6 will be J. W. Calland, vice-pres. of the Central Sugar Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind., and C. D. Morris, chairman of the Central Freight Ass'n of Chicago. An open forum to discuss the outlook and prices on the new corn and soy bean crop will follow.—W. W. Cummings, Sec'y.

Toledo, O.—Sam Rice, genial president of the Toledo Board of Trade, recently celebrated his 60th birthday anniversary. In keeping with the occasion, local "trade" friends, desirous of giving him something to commemorate the day, presented him with a handsome framed picture of a United States president. Mr. Rice has not yet decided upon a suitable place to hang the picture.

Elmore, O.—A disastrous \$35,000 blaze razed the Farmers Elvtr. Co. plant Sept. 13. The flames, believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion in a cob bin, were beyond control when discovered. Fred Hasselkus is manager of the company and L. C. Schunck, pres. A meeting of the farmer stockholders will be called to consider plans for rebuilding the plant.

Reading, O.—When some one reported that a hay and mill one story warehouse was burning, recently, Fire Chief Edward Koehl was more than ordinarily interested and excited, for he was both owner and operator of the burning structure. Both building and contents were destroyed at a loss of about \$2,000. Hay and feed destroyed were valued at \$1,000. Loss partially covered by insurance.

Marysville, O.—A special meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, arranged by H. E. Fredericks of the O. M. Scott & Sons Co., will be held here Thurs. evening, Sept. 23, Dr. H. H. Maynard, Professor of Marketing of the Ohio State University, will address the meeting on the subject, "Can American Business Govern Itself?" Other speakers will discuss the new corn and soybean crops condition and outlook.—W. W. Cummings, Sec'y.

Fremont, O.—Completing their most successful year in history, directors of the Peoples Elvtr. & Supply Co. recently voted a patronage dividend of 2-1 per cent, payable at the yearly meeting in December. B. J. Burkett, Lindsey, is manager of the company.

New Bremen, O.—Mayor Frank D. Kuennen, 64, died suddenly Aug. 28, following an heart attack. He was stricken while supervising work at the plant of the Lock Grain & Milling Co., of which he was sec'y-treas. and acting as general manager. Besides managing the mill he was president for the past 26 years of the German Farmers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. and the German Farmers' Mutual Windstorm Assn., also an officer of the Northwestern Ohio Mills' Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Marion, O.—The Old Fort Mills and the Golden Grain Mills, of Harrisburg, Pa., have been merged. Old Fort Mills was organized two years ago by P. Turner and G. A. Holland, both formerly of Allied Mills, and has been processing soybeans, having a capacity of 2,500 bus. per day. The feed mixing plant is equipped to mix and blend 2,500 tons per month. Golden Grain Mills was organized by R. Turner, formerly of Allied Mills, and Charles Stitt, of Thomasville, Pa., four years ago and has been blending and mixing feed, having a capacity of 2,000 tons of mixed feed per month. The new concern will be known as Old Fort Mills, Inc., and will continue to operate both plants, in addition to the processing of beans. The new officers of the corporation will be: P. Turner, pres. and gen. mgr., also responsible for production; R. Turner, executive vice pres., in charge of sales; G. A. Holland, sec'y-treas., who will have charge of finances, buying of raw materials, traffic dept. and office. Board of directors consist of P. Turner, G. A. Holland, R. Turner, Chas. Stitt and A. H. Donithen, of Marion. Headquarters will be in this city.

NEBRASKA

Mitchell, Neb.—While not entirely completed, the new bean elevator here started operations last week.

Wisner, Neb.—A. J. West, 77, died Aug. 29, in an Omaha hospital. He had established a grain, coal and livestock business in Wisner with his brother, F. N. West, in 1888. He is survived by four children.

Exeter, Neb.—Manager A. Zocholl of the McNeil Grain Co. has installed a new and improved type of feed grinder of larger capacity for custom grinding. The new grinder has a capacity of 200 bus. an hour.

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Columbus, O.—New members we are especially happy to welcome into our association are: R. P. Barrett & Son, Wilmington; New Weston Grain Co., New Weston; Ansonia Grain Co., Ansonia; Arcanum Elvtr., Arcanum; Kellers Feed Mills, Bradford; Gettysburg Equity Exch., Gettysburg; William Toman, Gettysburg; Otis J. Bear, Leipsic; Stratton Grain Co., Springfield; Continental Grain Co., Toledo.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

OKLAHOMA

Enid, Okla.—John W. Hoberecht, 86-year-old retired grain dealer, passed away at his home Sept. 6.

Durham, Okla.—General Hall and L. A. Campbell recently took charge of the Durham flour mill and are now operating it.

Hunter, Okla.—The Thompson-Wilson-Thompson Grain Co. is building a concrete addition to the east of the concrete elevator.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—C. F. Prouty, secretary of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, is recovering from a serious illness of several weeks' duration.

Enid, Okla.—Installation of the only California pellet mill in northern Oklahoma was made Sept. 1 by the Geis Feed Mills, who started immediate operation.

Mangum, Okla.—The Mangum Milling Co. has recently installed a molasses plant unit for the manufacture of sweet feed. The feed mill has been enlarged to accommodate the molasses plant. A 9,000-gal. concrete molasses storage tank has been constructed from which molasses will be piped to the plant by gravity.

Garber, Okla.—The Garber Milling Co. is overhauling its mill and is installing new equipment. E. F. Craig, of Wichita, purchased the interest of Dave Story, of Enid, at a reported price of \$12,000. Mr. Craig has taken charge of the sales department and is overseeing the new construction work. Other partners in the firm are Carl Grother and Jerry Cannefax. Grother continues in the organization as manager.

Knowles, Okla.—A petition for a foreclosure sale of the Knowles Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n's property here, to satisfy a \$4,850 note held by the F.C.A., was filed in federal district court in Oklahoma City Sept. 7, by W. C. Lewis, U. S. District Attorney. The suit seeks a total of \$5,143, which includes back interest on the note which was made in March, 1935. Also named as defendants are three co-signers: Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Co., Enid; Farmers Nat'l. Warehouse Co., Chicago, and Farmers Nat'l. Grain Corp., Chicago.

Hooker (p. o. Davis), Okla.—In a suit filed Sept. 7 by U. S. Attorney William C. Lewis against the Hooker Grain Ass'n and seven other defendants, the U. S. Government seeks to foreclose on a \$9,300 mortgage on the association's grain elevator here. The mortgage, given as security for an R. F. C. loan, was assigned to the Government by the Farmers National Grain Corp., also named defendant in the suit. Other defendants are Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp., Farmers Nat'l. Warehouse Corp., Tennie Luther, Texas county treas., Kay L. Thompson, Chas. Wilkinson and J. L. Rowan, Texas County Commissioners. The county officials are named in the suit because they seek to collect \$285 in back taxes.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Tacoma, Wash.—H. Berger & Sons have a Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader.

Ontario, Ore.—The Sioux City Seed Co. has a new corn sheller furnished by the Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

Portland, Ore.—The Triangle Milling Co. has purchased a warehouse adjoining its plant in the Albina industrial district.

Greybull, Wyo.—Howell Sectional Steel Dump Grates and new Howell spouting are being installed by the Greybull Elvtr. Co.

Dayton, Wash.—The Davis Mill warehouse was completely wrecked during a severe wind, hail and lightning storm recently.

Buckley, Wash.—Denny Grindall of Seattle is the new manager at the Standard Feed Co., taking the place of A. E. Bogardus, who resigned to take up other work in Seattle.

Twin Falls, Idaho.—The new bean warehouse and elevator for the Gibbs Bean Co. is nearing completion and will be ready for operation when the new bean crop comes in as was originally planned, L. E. Gibbs, owner, stated.

Portland, Ore.—The Old System Milling Co. has just installed additional new modern machinery to take care of greatly increased business. Included in the equipment is a new pellet machine and a new truck scale. The company is operated by the Wilcke family.

Portland, Ore.—Effective Sept. 1 the Portland Merchants Exchange has adopted a new scale of discounts on oats, barley and rye ranging from 25c to \$2 per ton. The oats basis deliverable is No. 2 white, gray or kanota testing not less than 38 lbs. The basis grade of contract barley is No. 2 bright western, sacked, testing not less than 45 lbs. The basis for rye is No. 2, sacked.

Kirkland, Wash.—Improvements and machinery installations in Kirkland's Quality Feed Mills have been completed. The improvements include the later type of molasses-treating machinery whereby dairy and poultry feeds may be uniformly mixed with molasses without heating, preserving the vitamins and the palatability of these popular specialties. Jack Lawson is manager.

Haines, Ore.—Improvements at the Haines Commercial Co. warehouse have been completed and are now being put to use with the arrival of fall crops. Aside from the new storage bins erected, new equipment includes an electric hoist for dumping trucks, and several feet of screw conveyors. With the new bin facilities the capacity of the warehouse and elevator is increased by 40,000 bushels.

Richfield, Idaho.—The new elevator being built just northeast of the depot is about two-thirds finished and is already doing business. The cost of the building was approximately \$4,000. It is 36 ft. x 48 ft. in size and has a capacity of 4,000 bus. storage in bins. When completed the plant will be equipped with three seed cleaners and a grinder. The operating concern is to be known as the Richfield Eastside Elevator.

Bonners Ferry, Idaho.—During the past few months the K. V. Produce Co. has made extensive improvements to its warehouse, increasing the grain storage from 12,000 bus. to 20,000 bus. and has erected a tile and concrete building, 50 ft. by 50 ft. adjoining the warehouse and elevator. The grain storage is used principally for the storing of cereals used by the company in the manufacture of stock and poultry feeds. The new building is being used in connection with the firm's flour and feed business.

Bellingham, Wash.—The first shipload of corn from the Argentine ever discharged here arrived the first part of September and was stored in the new \$35,000 elevator built recently by the port commission for the Washington Co-op. Egg & Poultry Ass'n. The corn, 200 tons, was brought here by the British steamer Bereby. Discharge of the Argentine corn here was accomplished by means of a large clam-shell bucket dumping it from the steamship holds into a hopper at the Municipal dock, thence it was carried by a conveyor belt underneath the dock to the elevator.

Kennewick, Wash.—Final payments have been made on the purchase of the Arnold Warehouse, which is now occupied by the storehouse for the P. P. & L. Co. by the Pillsbury Flour Co. of Minneapolis, who, as previously announced in the Journals, is said to be planning to build a \$1,000,000 flour mill in Kennewick. Final payments were made also on the purchase of the Moritz and Beck properties. E. A. Boyd, of Boyd-Conlee Co., most recent owners of the Kennewick Flour Mills, Inc., was in Kennewick early in September clearing up the final details in the transfer of that property.

PENNSYLVANIA

Holland, Pa.—L. F. Finney has changed his feed mixing machinery to Kelly Duplex.

Hanover, Pa.—A Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader has been installed by Harry L. Hull.

Boystown, Pa.—A new 1-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer has been purchased by Robert E. Shoemaker and is ready for fall trade.

Dayton, Pa.—A corn sheller has been supplied Dayton Milling Co. by the Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

Wellsboro, Pa.—Roy J. Dunham, 57, since 1924 owner and proprietor of a feed mill, died Aug. 19. His son, Frank L. Dunham, will continue to operate the business.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Fire damaged the four-story Hieber & Co. warehouse Sept. 1. The fire started in an oat-rolling machine on the third floor and spread to excelsior mats. The warehouse was used to store hay, grain, feed and excelsior. A large quantity of alfalfa seed stored in the front was saved because of the lowered fire doors. Walter G. Kinney is manager of the plant.

Shippensburg, Pa.—The Cumberland Valley Co-op. Ass'n has purchased the Shippensburg Fertilizer Co. and will hereafter manufacture and sell fertilizer. The association operates grain elevators and feed mills at Greason, Newville, Greystone and Shippensburg. Branch plants are maintained at Chambersburg and Milnor. The fertilizer plant was previously owned and controlled by the Davison Chemical Co., of Baltimore.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Bonesteel, S. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. has made improvements to its West elevator.

Herrick, S. D.—The Zorba Land Grain & Live Stock Co. has remodeled its East elevator.

Mitchell, S. D.—A. C. Cohrt is improving his Fedora house with the installation of a Howell Overhead Electric Truck Lift.

Volga, S. D.—George O. Cotton & Son have recently installed Calumet High Speed Buckets in their elevator, anticipating the fall demands.

Spearfish, S. D.—Ownership and control of the D. J. Toomey Milling Co., relinquished by the founder to his sons several years ago, has again been resumed by D. J. Toomey and his son-in-law, Oscar Anderson, of Roy, Mont. Mr. Anderson will be manager of plant.

Yankton, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. in anticipation of the busy fall season has installed a new high speed leg in its plant, equipped with Calumet Cups and driven by a 7½ h.p. motor operating thru a Clow-Winter Type SX Direct Connected Geared Head Drive.

Rapid City, S. D.—The new flour mill being constructed by the Tri-State Milling Co. (reported in last issue of the Journal) is expected to be completed by Nov. 15, and in operation by Jan. 1, it has been announced. Battery type of rolls will be installed and the plant will be fully air-conditioned.

Elkton, S. D.—The last finishing touches have been given the fine new elevator and feed grinding mill constructed by George P. Sexauer & Son and the plant was formally opened for business the last week in August. John Kracke, who has served as local manager for Sexauer & Son for the past three years, continues in charge of the new place. The elevator itself has a capacity of 30,000 bus. with additional storage space in an annex of approximately 5,000 bus. in addition to the modern feed grinding and feed mixing plant. A group of nine new coal sheds with a capacity of some 250 tons of coal are adjacent to the elevator proper.

SOUTHEAST

Louisville, Ga.—T. B. Kelley of Louisville is building a \$15,000 brick grist mill on Warren's Mill pond, near here.

Newton, N. C.—The property of the Newton Roller Mills was damaged by fire caused by starting switch on Sept. 1.

Elkins, W. Va.—The mill building, equipment, and stock of R. Darden were destroyed by fire of undetermined origin on Sept. 2.

Oakboro, N. C.—J. L. Little recently purchased from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co. a large grader and has installed it in his plant in time for the heavy fall business.

Pantego, N. C.—L. R. Pilley recently purchased an electric truck hoist and manlift from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co. for installation in his new elevator now under construction.

Sanford, N. C.—D. C. Lawrence, Jr., who recently purchased the plant of the Seaboard Flour Mills from W. R. Williams, receiver, is reconditioning the machinery and installing new equipment.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Savannah, Ga.—The partnership of R. E. Snelson and B. F. Wells, trading as Snelson-Wells Co., feed manufacturers and grain dealers, has been dissolved. The business will be continued by B. F. Wells under the name of Wells Milling Co.

Hawkinsville, Ga.—The 300 bbl. plant of the Perkins Milling Co. was completely destroyed by fire a short time ago. The warehouse was badly damaged in the blaze. Loss was placed at \$250,000, fully insured. The Perkins Milling Co. operates another 200-bbl. mill at Tifton, Ga., headquarters of the firm, which was damaged by fire last March.

Salem, Va.—A friction spark from second-floor machinery is believed to have set off the \$120,000 blaze at the Moore Milling Co. just west of here Sept. 7. The three story building was gutted, heaviest loss being the machinery. Insurance \$30,000. D. E. Moore is pres. of the company. No definite plans for rebuilding have yet been made. Also gutted in the blaze was a new section built 18 months ago, following a \$35,000. fire which swept thru the mill three years ago.

TENNESSEE

Vanleer, Tenn.—C. H. Miller & Son will soon have their mill completely rebuilt. A new hammer mill has been installed and the construction of a new warehouse is under consideration.

Norris, Tenn.—A. B. Canupp is grinding corn meal in the 138-year old mill which was recently moved from its original site on Lost Creek to its present location on Clear Creek near Norris dam. He is operating as the "18th Century Grist Mill."

TEXAS

Sherman, Tex.—The G. B. R. Smith Milling Co. sustained damages in a windstorm Sept. 1.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A new 100x150-ft. concrete warehouse has been built by the Bewley Mills.

Plainview, Tex.—Lightning caused a motor burn-out in the mill of the Harvest Queen Mill and Elvtr. Co. July 19.

Galveston, Tex.—Fire of undetermined cause slightly damaged the cleaning house roof of the Texas Star Flour Mills Aug. 28.

Marshall, Tex.—The East Texas Grain Co., Inc., was recently incorporated, capital stock, \$2,000. Incorporators: Lester Roe, W. L. Roe, and E. E. Roe.

Tom Bean, Tex.—Work at the Tom Bean Grain Co. will be facilitated considerably because of the new Clow-Winter Pneumatic Truck Lift recently installed.

Tom Bean, Tex.—The Ideal Milling Co. has just completed the installation of a new grist mill. J. A. Vincent is proprietor. The mill will be better prepared, as a result, to serve the grinding needs of its patrons.

Amarillo, Tex.—Walter G. Russell is pres. and Howard Ferguson general manager of the Peerless Milling Co. A force of specialty men on feed has been organized to cover the territory. The Peerless Milling Co. was formed following the change in ownership and name of the Lemons-Thompson Co. as announced in a recent issue of the Journals.

Coleman, Tex.—Burdick & Burdick, grain firm, is now located in new quarters, the large 60 ft. x 100 ft. warehouse recently completed for the firm by Miss Wellmer Pessels. Plans have been completed to triple the elevator capacity of the company. A new elevator will be constructed and latest improved loading machinery installed.

Bishop, Tex.—When the new elevator built for the Miracle Feed Mill was brought to completion recently in a 36 working day period, Gail L. Tubbs, construction superintendent, believes he established a record for erecting and setting the machinery for a 30,000 bu. capacity structure. The elevator building is 30 ft. x 40 ft., with bins 48 ft. high and a penthouse 20 ft. x 30 ft. x 20 ft. high, making a building 75 ft. high to the cone of the roof. It is frame construction covered with sheet iron. The building was actually erected, excluding the foundation, in 13 days. A 300-bu.-per-hour-capacity unit drier was installed, purchased direct from the Hess Warming & Ventilating Co. It will use natural gas for fuel and the plant will be operated with electric motors. Harry Gill, Temple, Tex., was engineer for the elevator.

Cuero, Tex.—Opening of the Kimbell Milling Co. plant, the former Cuero Shelling and Feed Co., was held Sept. 1. E. D. McClanahan has been made office manager and bookkeeper of the plant and C. G. Witte, mill superintendent.

Orange, Tex.—The active management of the Orange Rice Mill Co. has been taken over by J. E. Alexander, formerly of Lake Charles, La., who has moved his family here. The plant under new ownership and management was put into commission last year after having undergone reconstruction and been augmented in capacity. It had stood idle for a number of years.

WISCONSIN

Tomah, Wis.—Roy Meyers has purchased the Feed Mill from Louis Hedding.

Hixton, Wis.—The feed and flour mill of Henry Shenoweth was destroyed by fire.

Ellsworth, Wis.—John T. Lowe is building an elevator at the rear of his feed store at East Ellsworth.

Waupaca, Wis.—Harvey E. Peterson has a new Kelly Duplex 1-ton vertical feed mixer, recently installed.

Weyauwega, Wis.—A Kelly Duplex No. 4 Ear Corn Crusher & Feeder is now in use by the Pioneer Dairy & Produce Co.

Peshtigo, Wis.—Jerome L. Reif has installed a No. 2 1-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, a big asset for his fall business.

Bloomer, Wis.—A new hammer mill has been installed in the Farmers' Market. Carl Peteschow is proprietor of the Market.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—Sisters Bay Feed Mill has installed a Kelly Duplex No. 4 Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder just in time for fall harvest.

Oconomowoc, Wis., Rfd. 1.—I have bought out Mr. Kiesling's feed mill and will immediately install a full line of machinery for general milling.—T. A. Torgerson.

Brillion, Wis.—Brillion Mill & Elvtr. Co. has purchased a large No. 132 Cleaner from the Sidney Machry. Co. and is in a better position than ever before to handle the rush of fall trade.

The grading schools for barley shippers that were to have been held at Green Bay, Fond du Lac, Watertown and Janesville have been called off because the shippers were too busy handling the barley receipts to promise a good attendance.

Canton, Wis.—The Farmers Union has purchased the building in which it has been doing business the past few years from Thomas Glickson and is having repairs made. The farmers in this community belonging to the Union have incorporated and will run a feed mill in part of the building which will be operated by Ralph Sullivan.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

Net income of the Froedtert Grain & Malt Co. for the year ending July 31 was reported by Walter A. Teipel, vice pres. and treas., as \$1,109,390, to compare with \$915,218 for the like 1936 period.

South Africa shipped 1,608,000 bus. of corn last week, compared with 9,000 a year ago.

Germany's harvest of wheat and rye amounts to 11,170,000 tons, against 11,900,000 tons last year, it is officially reported. The rye harvest is 6,770,000 tons and the wheat harvest 4,400,000 tons.

An interesting and likewise an important feature of the trading in wheat nowadays is the ease with which the market snaps back from every little pull on the down side of prices below a certain level. To the thoughtful observer this suggests that practically everything that is bearish in the world situation has been fully discounted by the decline of some 25 cents a bushel during the last two months, and that only a few matters of a more or less technical nature, such as a natural and inevitable decrease in the movement of the North American spring wheat crops, need adjustment to make the picture more inviting to both investors and foreign importers.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades, 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1936) For the flour feed and grain trades. 157 pages, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Cloth bound. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher: 10th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Cloth.

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Driveway Observations

BY TRAVELER

GRAIN DEALERS who install new machinery ought to keep in mind that this new machinery not only improves their property and makes it better able to handle the grain, feed, seed, or coal business offered by their customers, but it increases the value of the property as well. An increase in the value of a property is a very good reason to check up on the insurance and increase the coverage to protect the increased value.

* * * *

EXTERMINATORS to clean out the bugs, rats, mice, and other vermin that eventually come to infest an elevator property when it is handling grain from every available source that will show a profit, ought to be hired once or twice every season. Weevil enter an elevator with grain purchased. But weevil stay in an elevator only if the operator is careless and fails to keep the plant clean. Weevil will take a heavy toll from grain shipped to market. While keeping an elevator clean remember that a fumigant will reach into crevices where a broom will not.

* * * *

"What some of the elevators need now," remarks Al Leif, one of the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co.'s Indiana inspectors, "is spider killer, as well as insecticides for other forms of insect life that makes a nuisance of itself around country elevators. Some of the elevator basements have spider webs in every corner, and spiders in the middle of every web."

"Ordinary fly spray will take care of the business of killing spiders. But it must be used generously and often, because spiders won't get frightened and stay away from an elevator just because it has a habit of using such an insecticide. Killing spiders is something like killing flies. The insects are no annoyance when a spray gun and a good insecticide is used frequently in the corners where they spin their webs."

* * * *

"Careful mixing," mentioned Mr. D. J. Gottschalk, manager of the Inwood Elevator Co., at Inwood, Ind., "is a lot of work, but it is the only way a fellow can make any money on this year's off-grade wheat."

"Our cleaner has been running practically night and day. In many cases we have used it twice on the same wheat; once cleaning the wheat as it came in, and again to clean grain that had been mixed, before it was loaded into cars. Thus we get rid of the cheat, and most of the foreign matter, and bring the wheat up to a grade that brings the greatest return for the average of wheat purchased. The idea isn't to make No. 1 wheat out of all that comes in. That is impossible this year. But there are such wide variations in the discounts between grades that it must be the elevator man's purpose to improve his grain by cleaning and mixing to the point that gives a grade which shows the highest net return."

* * * *

What a year for grain cleaners! Those elevators in the wheat country that have grain cleaners are keeping them busy constantly during the hours the elevator is open. And those who have no grain cleaners are wondering why they never appreciated the need for them before.

In Indiana wheat is testing all the way from 42 lbs. to the bu. up to 60, most of it running in the lower 50s class. Farmers, knowing the wheat is poor, are doing less grumbling about the discounts the elevator operators are forced to pass on to them. Nevertheless, the elevator operators, knowing the temper of the farm trade, are not forcing the discounts to the point they should. Competition won't let them. Competition is not kind to the elevator operator in this respect. Good cleaners are proving the salvation of elevator profits on wheat.



Simpson (Ind.) Elevator During Rebuilding.

Simpson Elevator Rebuilt

Hardly more than 40 days after the burning of its old elevator at the beginning of the wheat harvest, Simpson Grain Co., a partnership between William F. Pasko and George R. Pasko, with elevators at Simpson and Uniondale, Ind., had a new and larger house ready for the installation of machinery.

The new elevator has been built under the direct supervision of George Pasko. It utilizes the old foundation, but an additional foundation was added to support the larger structure on which construction was begun immediately. The new elevator has four cribbed bins, two of them holding 1200 bus. each and two holding 3,300 bus. each; one big frame bin with capacity for 5,000 bus., and eight small retail bins that have a total capacity for 1,000 bus.

The 36x40 ft. elevator, 55 ft. high, surmounted by a 16 ft. cupola, has an 8 ft. basement, a 12 ft. driveway and a 12x24 ft. cob bin. Attached to one end is the 16x34 ft. grinding room and office, half of which is devoted to the office space.

In the grinding room is a 1 ton vertical feed mixer, and a seed cleaner; in its basement is a No. 50 Blue Streak hammer mill.

In the elevator driveway is a single pit and a McMillin electric truck lift; in the elevator basement a Western corn sheller; in the cupola a Western corn cleaner and a 5 bu. Richardson automatic scale.

Elevating is done with two legs, one carrying 6x12 inch cups on 14 inch centers on a 13 inch, 5-ply rubber covered cup belt; the other carrying 7x14 inch cups on 16 inch centers on a 15 inch, 5-ply rubber covered cup belt. Leg drives are motors, with belts to jack-shafts and chains to head shafts.

Altho the company's old elevator burned on June 20, no time was lost from wheat buying. In just a couple of days the office had been completed, the truck scale repaired, and the company's four trucks were busy picking up grain from local farmers and taking it to the company's Uniondale elevator for shipment. That is enterprise.

Wholesalers buying flour organized the Quality Bakers of America, Inc., to which brokerages, commissions, discounts and allowances aggregating \$181,528 were paid in 1936 by millers and divided among the flour buyers contrary to the Robinson-Patman Act, it is alleged by the Federal Trade Commission. Under the law a brokerage can not be paid to a dummy concern owned by the buyer, for the purpose of getting a rebate, giving the operators of the dummy the purchased commodity at a lower price than their competitors. Seventy wholesalers and several hundred millers, manufacturers and suppliers are involved in the complaint.

The Royal Grain Commission, after visiting Europe, has returned to Canada, and will hold a few more hearings.

Farmers in twenty-two states now have authority under state law to organize for local co-operative action in combating soil erosion, preventing wasteful land abuse, and collecting "benefits" from Washington. Legislation providing for the creation of local soil conservation districts has been written into the statute books of Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, and Wisconsin. The intent of the Department in requiring the adoption of such legislation as a condition to the further expenditure of federal funds, is to provide a suitable mechanism for the spread of bureaucratic control of land use.

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Field Seeds

Lexington, Ky.—The Lexington Seed Co. has increased its authorized capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Seed Co., whose building was burned some time ago, has leased a 5-story building in North Broadway.

Uniform labeling of their seed is contemplated by the newly organized Ass'n of Hybrid Producers, composed of eight corn hybrid growers in Iowa, headed by H. H. Turner, pres., and Geo. Strayer, sec'y.

Gooding, Idaho.—The Gooding Seed Co., owned and operated by J. A. Johnson and R. M. Robertson, has moved into its new warehouse and office building erected at a cost of \$18,000. They have two cleaners, an alfalfa dodder machine, a gravity machine and a gravity spiral machine.

Ames, Ia.—R. H. Porter of Iowa State College states that "The fact that nearly every sample of low-germinating wheat was shrivelled means that every farmer whose wheat was badly injured by rust should have it tested before planting. In that way he can determine how much seed should be planted per acre to get a normal stand. Some samples of rye have also shown low germination for some undetermined reason. The lowest rye germination reported so far at the college seed laboratory is 62 per cent."

Minneapolis, Minn.—Henry O. Putman has succeeded H. R. Sumner as executive sec'y of the Northwestern Crop Improvement Ass'n. Mr. Putman, who is now county extension agent at Bismarck, N. D., will assume his new duties about Oct. 1. He has served as county agent in Union County, South Dakota, Fillmore County, Minnesota and Burleigh County, North Dakota. In addition he was in charge of the Federal Seed Distribution Program for the state of North Dakota in the drouth year of 1934. Mr. Sumner is now manager of the agricultural department of the F. H. Peavey Co.

Reports from E. K. Crouch in charge Pasture Investigation at the Lufkin (Texas) pasture laboratory show that unusual grazing values were obtained from the pasture plantings made on the Lufkin station last fall in which white Dutch clover was one of the winter growing crops included. A stand of white Dutch clover having been secured on properly fertilized soil, the farmer may feel assured of good pasture year by year as the plant reseeds itself and in many cases behaves as a perennial, giving good grazing thruout the year. Three to five pounds of white Dutch clover seed is considered sufficient for satisfactory stands. The station at Lufkin got a good stand with three pounds last year. The station seed was inoculated and since inoculation is not very expensive, this should be considered a regular part of the planting practice.

Directory

Grass & Feed Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.
Scott, T. Maurice, field seeds, carlot originato-

King City, Mo.—A seed cleaning plant has been opened here by Rufus H. Limpp.

York, Neb.—The Lauber Seed Co. has increased its storage capacity and installed cleaning and other machinery.

Lovington, Ill.—The Sunshine Stores, of Fort Wayne, Ind., a subsidiary of Allied Mills, Chicago, have bought the Turner Seed & Supply Store of C. C. Turner of Arthur, who will remove to Champaign.

Michigan Seedsmen Meet

The fall meeting of the Michigan Seed Dealers' Ass'n was held Aug. 25 at the Michigan State College, East Lansing, Pres. W. R. Amon of Grand Rapids calling the first session to order at 10:30 a. m.

PROF. C. H. MAHONEY gave an outline of the work being conducted by the Horticultural Department of the College.

R. E. DECKER, pres. of the International Crop Improvement Ass'n, and a member of the National Seed Council, told of crop improvement work in Michigan.

The seedsmen were taken for a tour of inspection of field plots.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: Pres., W. R. Amon; vice pres., Raymond Coulter; sec'y-treas., L. S. Markley, Jackson, Mich.

Czecho-Slovakian Clover

A new strain of red clover, imported from Czechoslovakia last spring, is attracting the attention of Iowa honey producers to the Pellett experiment apiary at Atlantic. Already "claimed" by the bees, the clover's chief claim to fame is its shallow blossoms, perfectly suited for the relatively short-tongued honey bee.

State Apiarist F. B. Paddock, Ames extension specialist, this week reported on the summer performance of the clover:

"The new red clover showed satisfactory growth and produced a liberal bloom. Dr. J. N. Martin, Iowa State College botanist, examined the corolla tubes, which averaged about 6 millimeters in depth, compared to 11 millimeters for ordinary red clover.

"Because the blossoms were shallow, the bees were able to gather an unusually large amount of nectar and succeeded in pollinating all the blossoms. All of the red clover heads set a full crop of seed."

Iowin Wheat Resists Rust

Iowin wheat, the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station's most recent wheat introduction, amply demonstrated its ability to withstand rust by outyielding all other varieties of wheat this summer, reports J. B. Wentz, Iowa State College agronomist.

Rust resistant, stiff strawed and high yielding, Iowin this year completely outranked Iowa's standard wheat variety, Turkey. Mr. Wentz described a field in central Iowa where one-half was planted to Iowin and the other half to Turkey: the Turkey became so heavily infested with rust that it was not harvested at all, while the Iowin yielded 34 bushels per acre.

In a 10-year test at Ames, Iowin has proved superior to other varieties, being approached only by Ioturk, another Iowa Station release, and Turkey, the common variety which yields high in non-rust years.

Considerable quantities of Iowin seed are

available throughout the state, and farmers who heed Wentz's general recommendation that Iowin be sown in preference to any other wheat may obtain information on seed sources from the Farm Crops Departments at Iowa State College, Ames, or from their county agent.

Chain Seed Store Growth

By CHESTER H. DISBROW, Newark, N. J.

Few seedsmen thruout the country realize the growth of the chain store selling seeds and catering to the farm trade. The chain grocery store has done much to abolish the small store owner and the wholesaler. The chain drug store has also changed the drug industry. What does the retail seedsmen face? Is the seed industry to be changed?

There is much to be said for and against the large chain stores. In less than two years a chain of stores selling seeds and subsidized by a corporation worth many millions, have stores reaching from New York state line to the Pacific and from Ohio to Florida. New stores as far as the writer knows have not been opened, but established concerns have been purchased. The latest of these to be run across have been in Florida and in the state of Washington. These stores under trained managers, and with a fair sense of competition, it is hoped, will prove an asset to the seed industry in general.

Hybrid Corn in Minnesota

"Know your hybrid corn," is the slogan for a series of seven field days for farmers which are being conducted in various sections of central and southern Minnesota this month. R. F. Crim, agronomist of the experiment station and extension service, University Farm, is in charge.

The field days are centered on trial plots grown co-operatively by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, the Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n, eight leading seed companies, and the agricultural extension service. Forty-four hybrid varieties supplied by the seed companies are represented in these plots, as well as 12 hybrids from the Minnesota and Wisconsin experiment stations and 3 standard open-pollinated varieties. The plots are located in farm fields and have been given the same handling as the farmers' regular crop.

Just before the field days, the plots are being harvested and the corn weighed and left in the field for visitors to see. Other things that may be observed are maturity, height of plants, standing ability and similar factors.

Seed Analysts Meet

The Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts of North America held its 29th annual meeting Aug. 23 to 26 at Washington, D. C., the first session being called to order by Pres. G. A. Elliott of Ottawa, Ont.

HENRY A. WALLACE, sec'y of agriculture, spoke of the necessity of good seed.

H. H. MILLER, Bloomington, Ill., dwelt on the need for closest co-operation between the seed trade and the official analysts.

A uniform vegetable seed law was approved.

The revised rules and regulations for seed testing were adopted.

A resolution was adopted for compulsory labeling in interstate commerce of field and vegetable seeds, and vegetable seed labeling requirements to be consistent with the Uniform Vegetable Seed Law adopted by the Ass'n.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: Pres., Miss Emma F. Sirrene, Washington, D. C.; vice pres., L. N. Allen, Montgomery, Ala.; sec'y-treas., W. A. Davidson, Washington, D. C.

It was voted to hold the next annual meeting of the Ass'n at the agricultural college and experiment station, Guelph, Ont.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue contends that a broker is not an employe under the Social Security Act.

Grain Carriers

Chicago, Ill.—The National Industrial Traffic League will meet Nov. 18 and 19 at the Palmer House.

Congressmen are not railroad managers, and it is wrong for them to decree how many cars may be hauled in one train.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Co.'s supplement 2 to Tariff 60-C, Ill. C. C. No. 330, effective Sept. 30, provides change in item covering rules governing transit privileges on grain at Chicago, Ill.

A big rush of grain over the New York Barge Canal is expected late this season. Many ore steamships will be released for the movement of grain from the upper lakes to Buffalo.

Agricultural products will have an additional \$78,000,000 a year loaded on them in freight charges if Congress forces the 6-hour day on the railroads. The total added cost is estimated at \$630,000,000.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Co.'s supplement 89 to Tariff 600-B, supplement 91 to Ill. C. C. No. 167, effective Sept. 22, increases rates on grain and articles taking same rates from various Illinois points to Sheldon, Ill.

The proposed 59-cent rate on oats from North Pacific points to Chicago has been vetoed by the standing rate com'ite of the transcontinental lines, altho barley has the 59-cent rate to compete with water transportation to St. Louis and Milwaukee.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled in favor of continuation of transit at St. Louis on westbound grain from stations in Illinois on the Alton when destined to points on the Wabash in Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska.

Dallas, Tex.—The rate hearing which has been in progress for 8 days at Seattle, Wash., and which was recessed Sept. 2, will be resumed here Oct. 19. The final hearing on grain rates to the southeast is to be held at Atlanta, Ga., by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Chicago, Ill.—J. A. Farmar, chairman of the traffic executives com'ite of the western railroads, announced Sept. 7 that the com'ite has agreed to authorize an additional free stop in transit for the handling of grain in the entire territory served by the western carriers. Mr. Farmar said the free stop authorized would increase to three the number now in effect on western roads. He said the change in tariff and the effective date would be announced shortly.

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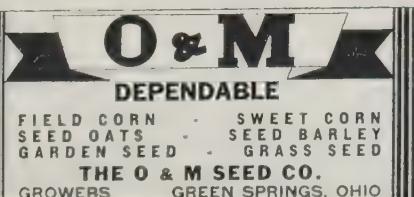
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Supply Trade

Montreal, Que.—Harold Rolph, pres. John S. Metcalf Co., Ltd., died Sept. 19, after an illness of several months.

Hartford, Conn.—Chas. H. Keeney has again become associated with the Connecticut Blower Co. as general manager and chief engineer.

Minneapolis, Minn.—George E. Hull, long identified with the design and construction of grain elevators in this section, died recently. At one time he was connected with the Hickok Construction Co.

Chicago, Ill.—With the installation of the Zeleny Thermometer System in the 183 bins in the River Rail Elevator, Kansas City, Kan., this system is now installed in 1,505 bins in the state of Kansas, the total in the U. S. and Canada being 11,652 bins.

Saginaw, Mich.—Nickle Engineering Works has just issued an attractive bulletin, describing in detail its two-roll crusher-feeder, which is built in two styles, one for hammer mills and one for attrition mills. A copy of this bulletin will be sent Journal readers who write the company.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Falk Corporation announces the appointment of P. C. Day as vice president. After being in charge of the West Drayton gear works of the Power Plant Co., England, for some years, Mr. Day came to the Falk Corporation in 1910 as chief engineer to direct the work of pioneering helical and herringbone gearing in the United States. He will remain in charge of engineering with the title vice president, chief engineer.

New Uses for Soybeans

N. E. Flumerfelt, manager of the soybean processing plant at Waterloo, Ia., speaking before the Waterloo's Rotary Club Sept. 1, predicted a glowing future for soybeans. Said Mr. Flumerfelt:

"The automobile body will be made of compressed soybean plastic material, reinforced with wires. The tires of the vehicle will be made of a soybean compound treated with sulfur."

"Clothing will be a product of the soybean industry. The family will be served soybean bread and ice cream made from soybean cream. When father relaxes, he will read a newspaper sized with a soybean compound."

Burocrats at Washington are awaiting a drop in the price of corn to spring a proposal to make government loans to growers on cribbed corn.

National Buyers' Guide of the United States is sending out bills for \$9.50 for listing, to firms that never ordered the listing and never heard of this Indianapolis concern. Is it another racket?

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F. B. Morrison

This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

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Feedstuffs

Washington, D. C.—Alfalfa meal production of about 31,200 tons during August was 4,200 tons larger than the July output and was more than 50 per cent larger than the average August output for the previous 5 years.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Washington, D. C.—Brewers dried grains output totaled about 11,000 tons during August. This represents a reduction of about 2,300 tons from July and June output. The decrease was largely seasonal. A similar decline occurred during August last year.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Wooster, O.—Ohio feed dealers will benefit by attending the Feed Merchants Day at the state university experiment station here, to take in the excellent program published in Sept. 8 number, to which has been added Professor D. C. Kennard, on "Coarse v. Finely Ground Feed for Poultry." The date is Oct. 6.

Kansas City, Mo.—At a meeting of millfeed handlers Sept. 10 it was decided to request the Commodity Exchange Administration to raise the minimum on required reports of net long or short position to 1,000 tons, from the 500 tons now specified, and to permit notices of intentions to make deliveries on future contracts 48 hours in advance instead of 24 hours as at present.

Washington, D. C.—Distillers dried grains production continued at low level during August with a total of only 11,840 tons compared with 20,100 tons during August last year. Output during the month, however, was about 1,800 tons larger than the small July output. Many concerns reported plants closed principally because of high price of corn with intentions of resuming operations in October.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Feed mixers using molasses can obtain on request a diagram for an economical molasses unloading truck by writing Maney Bros. Mill & Elevator Co., who suggest that those who have not facilities for unloading tank cars place their orders at once, and state that a tank car will barrel out approximately 160-50 gallon drums of cane molasses. Barreling molasses from tank cars is a very easy task during the next thirty or sixty days.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for January futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal, and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds.	Bran	Shorts
Aug. 14.....	19.50	22.00	17.50	19.00
Aug. 21.....	18.00	18.50	17.15	19.00
Aug. 28.....	17.00	17.25	16.65	19.00
Sept. 4.....	17.00	17.00	16.25	19.35
Sept. 11.....	18.50	18.50	17.15	20.00
Sept. 18.....	19.00	21.00	17.75	20.00
	St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Aug. 14.....	19.65	21.00	No sales	34.00
Aug. 21.....	19.15	20.75	No sales	33.00
Aug. 28.....	18.75	20.75	No sales	33.00
Sept. 4.....	18.50	20.85	No sales	31.00
Sept. 11.....	19.10	21.60	No sales	28.20
Sept. 18.....	19.95	21.85	No sales	34.20
	Kansas		Chicago	
	Cottonseed Meal	Ft. Worth Memphis	City	Chicago
Aug. 14.....	33.00	25.50	22.50	105
Aug. 21.....	31.00	23.00	22.00	101
Aug. 28.....	26.00	19.85	22.00	99½
Sept. 4.....	23.00	20.80	21.50	103½
Sept. 11.....	23.00	20.75	21.50	105
Sept. 18.....	23.00	20.75	21.50	106¾

The Midwest Poultry Exposition of Oct. 15 to 19 will be the largest ever held at Chicago. The show will be held in the Amphitheater at the Union Stock Yards.

Seattle, Wash.—The board of governors of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n will hold a luncheon meeting Sept. 27 at the Arctic Club to consider labor and trade practices.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Many elevators are losing business to the chain stores on account of the bad appearance of bags and packages in their places of business. Women do a great deal of the purchasing of chick feed, starting mash, etc., and do not like to buy them in dirty bags. Even the fellow that drives a model "T" Ford does not want a dirty bag put in it.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

At a meeting called by the North Carolina State Department of Agriculture to discuss the feed law and violations steps were taken to form a North Carolina Ass'n of Feed Manufacturers. The organizing com'ite is composed of J. W. Jones, Statesville, chairman; L. L. Wrenn, Siler City; Gordon Maxwell, Goldsboro; Robert Davis, High Point, and Dr. L. J. Dupree, Kinston. The com'ite will also study the state's feeding-statute and report at the next meeting of the organization. A date for the next meeting was not set.

Lafayette, Ind.—Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1 are the dates for the annual poultry meeting at Purdue University, for the public and poultry raisers, hatchery operators, produce dealers, and turkey growers from every county in the state. Among the well known speakers scheduled to appear are Dr. D. C. Warren, Kansas State College; Dr. J. E. Hunter, formerly at Pennsylvania State College and now in charge of a research laboratory at Peoria, Ill.; Reese V. Hicks, executive sec'y of the International Baby Chick Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo., and Prof. G. R. Sipe, of the Mississippi State College.

Sacramento, Cal.—The fair trade plan of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n is believed by Chairman Norman S. West of the district com'ite, to have raised net profits at least 4 per cent on turn over, over the old method of doing business. In other words, for every hundred thousand dollars of feed sold, we net \$4,000 more than we did before. "I might add that before this plan went into effect most of the dealers stated that they were not making a fair return on their investments and little or nothing on sales turnover. At our last general meeting, just recently held at the Chamber of Commerce building, practically all of the dealers were well satisfied, and were netting a very fair return on their investments."

Seattle, Wash.—Effective Sept. 1, California Department of Agriculture issued new and restrictive regulations on admissible fiber in bran, shorts and mill feeds. Following an extended correspondence protesting the new standards (which are unlike any other Western state, and would effectively prevent sale of those Washington products in California), the ass'n has conferred personally, through a special com'ite, with L. M. Jeffers of the California Department, who came to Seattle for the conference. A new and detailed statement of our objections to the California regulation has been forwarded, and we have some reason now to feel that it may receive favorable consideration.—Floyd Oles, manager Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n.

Iowa Feed Dealers Adopt Honor Roll

Members of the Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa, Inc., at their second annual convention, held in the Savery hotel, Des Moines, Sept. 13-14, voted adoption of an "honor roll" of manufacturers and distributors as an ass'n project, and a means of discouraging direct dealing between manufacturer and farmer thru truckers at the same prices accorded established local dealers. The delegates also voted to hold local meetings of feed dealers in each of the nine districts into which the state has been divided.

"BUILDING a successful state ass'n," said R. B. Bowden, St. Louis, executive vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, with which the Independent organization has become affiliated, "requires not only a representative membership, but the active cooperation of members already enrolled."

RON KENNEDY, the new executive sec'y, who is also sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, explained he is now trying to learn what the ass'n wants, and asked for the co-operation of the members.

S. W. WILDER, Cedar Rapids, pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, invited all present to attend the national convention in Dallas next month, and complimented the ass'n on its growth.

SEC'Y GEO. SCHAAF, Des Moines, in his annual report said:

Sec'y Schaaf's Report

Feed men of Iowa determined in the summer of 1936 to come together in a state-wide organization for a number of purposes, chief among which were the following:

To make an organized effort to protect the established wholesale and retail feed business from the inroads of trucker-merchants, many of whom proved to be irresponsible.

To devise some workable means of financing sales of feed, in cases where it was necessary to grant credit.

To maintain fair trade practices within the industry, protecting wholesale and retail margins in all direct sales by manufacturers, jobbers, etc.

To make permanent arrangements for a headquarters to represent the feed industry in matters of legislation and government regulation, taxes, etc., and to keep feed men fully informed on matters affecting their business.

More than 150 feed men attended the first convention of the new organization in Des Moines a year ago. At that meeting the state was divided into nine districts, and the present directors and officers were elected. In the first year 170 paid-up members were able to accomplish the following things:

Trucking. Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa joined with other Ass'ns to support a bill in the state legislature designed to control irresponsible truckers by requiring registration and licensing. The fact that this bill got caught in a last-minute jam and failed to pass does not mean the feed industry wasted its time supporting it. Experience gained at this session will make it much easier to put the desired legislation on the books next session, and IFDI is already studying the whole trucking problem with an eye to the 1939 legislature.

Feed Financing. In January, the Feed Dealers Finance Corp. was organized (separately from the Ass'n) to be available for members as an additional ass'n service. Many members have found a solution to their credit problems in the use of the finance plan, and the Finance Corp. will be continued another year. Its services will continue to be available only to members of IFDI.

Protecting Margins. This is next on the list, and the Honor Roll plan used successfully in other states will be discussed at this convention. The board of directors of IFDI is already on record recommending adoption of the Honor Roll as an Association project.

Permanent Headquarters. Thru a co-operative arrangement with Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, it has been possible for the Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa to employ the services of a full-time secretary, whose headquarters will be in Des Moines. This secretary, Ron Kennedy, has been hired by the board of directors, effective Sept. 1. Members of the Ass'n will be kept fully informed on state and

federal legislation and regulation, taxes, new merchandising ideas, trade practices and other matters affecting the feed industry.

Incorporation. Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa incorporated as a non-profit ass'n in March of this year, to make the organization legally responsible as the representative of the industry.

Affiliation with National. The Ass'n threw its support behind the progressive nation-wide feed dealers' program of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n by affiliating with that organization this summer. This gives Iowa members direct representation in Washington, D. C., through Association headquarters, and a great deal of valuable information will be available to members through this source, particularly when Congress is in session.

A program for the coming year: The Honor Roll, District Meetings. If properly used, these small group meetings can become one of the most valuable phases of Ass'n activity. Two such meetings already have been held, one at Oelwein and one at Dewitt, to discuss a timely angle of the soybean meal marketing situation. Com'tees were appointed to study the problem and meet with representatives of processing plants in Iowa to iron out marketing difficulties. This same technique is effective when applied to almost any problem in any district.

Membership of all the responsible feed men in Iowa, instead of the present 10%.

These are major objectives for 1938, and at all times the Association stands ready to serve every member in any reasonable way. The officers believe the Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa can point to a list of first-year accomplishments that would do justice to a much older organization, and trust the support of feed men of Iowa will continually increase in 1937-38.

FINANCIAL REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1937

Receipts Since Organization	
Memberships	\$2,722.00
Iowa Feed Mfg. Ass'n.	32.95
Balance from Home Savings	34.21
Total	\$2,789.16
Disbursements Since Organization	
Expenses of organization and 1936 convention (previously reported)	\$1,199.83
Printing	154.31
Postage	81.24
Subscriptions to The Feed Bag, official publication of the Association	85.50
Bank tax	1.25
Office supplies	38.58
Salaries:	
H. F. Wood	\$184.52
F. E. Stream	100.00
Mary Hatch	123.30
	407.82
Traveling expense:	
George Schaaf to Omaha	\$ 25.00
F. E. Stream	168.39
L. G. Balenseifer	41.94
Sprague to Milwaukee	
convention Central	
Retail Feed Ass'n.	32.98
Schaaf to Milwaukee	
convention Central	
Retail Feed Ass'n...	28.00

F. E. Stream	148	300.79
Legal and accounting:		
Expense of bringing truck bill before state legislature	\$164.70	
S. Faville (fees)	102.70	
		267.40
Feed Dealers Finance Corp.	58.94	
(This represents supplies, postage and clerical help furnished by IFDI)		
Social Security tax	.64	
Total		2,596.30
Balance on hand Sept. 10, 1937		\$ 192.86

WALTER BERGER, Des Moines, pres. of the Feed Dealers Finance Corp., subsidiary of the ass'n, said that the finance plan was earning its way, and has proven of marked assistance to a number of feed dealers. The corporation could be liquidated at a profit. It will be continued for another year.

DON ROSS, director of merchandising for *Successful Farming*, felt that reduced numbers of livestock and increased production of coarse grains held promise that feed dealers would have to exhibit ingenuity in merchandising to do a successful business in feeds this fall and winter, tho the year would be profitable to those who demonstrated to the farmers the increased profits they can make thru intelligent feeding.

PROF. J. EARL GALLOWAY, dean of Des Moines' School of Pharmacy, talked about the part bio-chemistry plays in the feed business, explaining the differences between organic and inorganic minerals, and the effect of proper mineral balance in feeding programs.

J. H. SCOTT, San Francisco, Cal., explained the fish meal industry on the Pacific Coast, which developed to dispose of refuse from the salmon packing plants. The supply of fish, believed Mr. Scott, is unlimited.

DAVID K. STEENBERGH, Milwaukee, reviewed programs for National Feed Week, Oct. 11-16, and urged Iowa dealers to cooperate.

T. G. DYER, Des Moines, gave an energetic talk on feed merchandising that enthused the delegates.

UNDER THE "HONOR ROLL" system adopted by the organization the names of dealers and manufacturers who pledge themselves not to sell direct to consumers will be listed and distributed to members, who in turn will promise to deal only with the firms listed whenever this is possible.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS placed for the ensuing year: Ralph Sprague, Oelwein, pres., and L. R. McKee, Muscatine, vice-pres., both re-elected; J. A. Olsen, West Bend, sec'y-treas., and Ron Kennedy, corresponding sec'y. Directors elected for three years are Lloyd Darling, Cleghorn; Ralph Sprague, Oelwein, and George H. Schaaf, Des Moines. Hold-over directors are: J. A. Olson, West Bend; L. R. McKee, Muscatine; John Hinck, Corning; L. B. Balenseifer, Waterloo; J. H. Wake, Oskaloosa, and Roy Scofield, Council Bluffs.

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OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

The Drier Without a Boiler

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O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
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Recent Developments in Mineral Feeds

By Dr. J. S. HUGHES, of Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan., before Mineral Feed Mfrs. Ass'n at Chicago

The Board of Regents at the Kansas State College this year broadened the scope of sabbatical leave so that the instructors at the college who cared to do so could go out and work in the industry and get some actual industrial experience. Previous to this the sabbatical leave was only granted to the men who wished to go to the universities for advanced study. I took advantage of this new form of sabbatical leave and have been traveling for the last three months and will continue to travel until February 1, visiting the state agricultural experiment stations, the station at Washington and the laboratories of a number of the feed manufacturers and the biological houses, medical schools and clinics.

At all of these places I have found a very keen interest in the question of mineral metabolism. The workers in the field of nutrition and the men manufacturing feeds no longer look on minerals as inert materials to be used in the body for building bones and teeth. They look on these inorganic compounds as actually controlling the life processes of every cell in the body.

One might liken the animal body to a large building like the Empire State Building in New York. There we have many rooms and many compartments, just as we have cells and organs in the body. But going in and out of those rooms and operating the machines in them, we have human beings. And we can think of the minerals in the animal organism as these individuals who actually operate this great institution. You have some few individuals at a switchboard. If they are not there the communication of that building will be broken down. The same way in your bodies. These mineral elements actually control the stability and conductivity of your nerves. You have others which control the carrying of oxygen. In fact, there is not a single function in your body that is not directly influenced by these inorganic elements.

Now I don't want you to think that they are the only compounds. You have hormones and vitamines and many other organic compounds that play an important part. But if the minerals are not properly balanced in the tissue of the body and in the body fluids, the body functions simply will not go on properly.

To indicate some of the increased interest in the question of nutrition, I might mention that while I was in Canada, the Eastern Canadian Live Stock Council devoted their entire meeting this year to the problems of minerals in the ration and their performance on animals. They are coming to realize that as they farm their soils they are depleting them in these essential minerals. And when I was in the office of the President of the Ontario Agricultural College, he had one of the extension men tell me of the experience of a particular county in Ontario in which the yield of cheese per hundred pounds of milk had decreased very decidedly in the last fifteen or twenty years. And in investigating the problem they found that it was purely a question of the mineral nutrition of the live stock. In the early days the virgin soil had sufficient of these minerals apparently to provide thru the forage the necessary minerals for the animals. These minerals had been depleted in the soil. The forage produced on this mineral poor soil was such that the milk being produced did not have

the solids that it once had. They found that they can correct this condition by the use of minerals.

Bulletin No. 99, published by the National Research Council, by H. H. Mitchell and F. J. McClure—"Mineral Nutrition of Farm Animals," contains a very good review of most everything in the field up to about 12 months ago.

How Sell Minerals to Farmers.—There is still a very great divergence of opinion between the mineral feed manufacturers and the college instructors as to how these minerals should be sold to the farmers. This book here, as well as textbooks that are used almost universally thruout the country for the feeding of live stock expresses their view something like this:

"Any mineral supplement needed by stock can be supplied cheaply and easily without paying high prices for proprietary mixtures."

Here is another quotation: "They can supply any needed supplement for their stock at low expense without spending unnecessarily large sums on expensive preparations."

Which simply indicates that these men feel that the farmers are buying expensive mixtures of minerals when they could buy some cheap ingredients themselves. A few years ago they were talking about these mixtures being harmful. There is very little of that discussion now. But they seem to feel that each farmer should know what minerals it will take to supplement the particular feed that he is using and buy just those minerals.

Now of course the mineral feed manufacturer feels that it is impossible to know the exact mineral deficiency of each group of animals on each farm. And, in fact, it is impossible to know that. The mineral supplement needed will depend upon the mineral composition of the feed the farmer is already using. And that will change from week to week as the feed that he uses changes. For instance, the pasture in the Spring may be very rich in minerals and by Fall it may be very poor in minerals. So, the ideal that the college nutrition man has set up, that only such minerals should be fed as are actually needed in that feed, can hardly be realized in practice.

There is no question at all but what certain farmers buying these complete mixtures buy some minerals that they do not need. But in the long run I think it is mighty good insurance. He may not be needing that mineral this month, but the next month his feed might be so deficient that it is needed.

Ingredients Vary in Value.—If there is one thing that is being brought home to nutrition workers at the present time it is the fact that ingredients which go into feeds, even tho they be whole-grains, such as corn, vary tremendously in their nutritive value. Take the element manganese, concerning which I will speak a little later. It varies so much in the grains that you can feed one batch of corn to your chickens and get fairly good results and then buy another batch from another field or another county or state and get very poor results. So it isn't possible for the farmer to know the mineral deficiency of his feeds unless he were to have the feed analyzed from time to time, and that would cost him far more than the little extra he might pay for that insurance.

College men are not always in agreement regarding the mineral requirements of live

stock. I attended a dairy meeting this year in which one of the foremost nutrition workers in the country lectured on the importance of the proper ratio of calcium and phosphorus in the feed of farm animals. He insisted that unless this ratio was maintained at about two parts of calcium to one of phosphorus you would not get good utilization of those elements and you would be liable to get into difficulty.

You pick up this book to which I refer and turn back to the table on the estimated calcium and phosphorus requirement for growing Holstein cattle. I find the requirement of calcium is 5.4 grains, while for that same size animal the requirement of phosphorus is 10.9 grains. In other words, this authority says that cattle need just twice as much phosphorus as they do calcium.

The point I am making is that one of our best authorities says you need two of calcium and one of phosphorus, and the other says you need one of calcium and two of phosphorus. Why the variation? Just how are you going to decide that question for yourselves? There is a lot yet to be learned about mineral nutrition and just how these elements should be used. We know they do influence one another. But if you feed the animals with the necessary vitamins, proteins and energy, their tissues, particularly the digestive tract and the kidneys, have the power to adjust those ratios to a very great extent. If your animal is damaged by the lack, we will say, of vitamin D, that ability is somewhat impaired and you must watch those ratios much more carefully.

I like to divide the mineral elements for the purpose of discussion into two functions: First, general functions, in which the elements may replace one another; and then, second, special functions, where each element is doing its own job and there can be no substitution.

Under the first heading of general functions, we would classify them, first, as to acid base; second, the osmotic pressure; and, third, the surface tension.

The acidity of the body must be maintained at a very definite level. If it varies very much either way death will result. It is not necessary however, in feeding normal animals, for you to absolutely adjust the amount of base forming and acid forming elements. The body can do that itself under quite wide limits. But it is well to keep it somewhere within balance.

In talking to one of the commercial men in regard to feeding chickens he brought up the point of the very great harm that could be done to baby chicks in increasing the alkalinity of the body by the use of sodium bicarbonate. Someone told the poultrymen that they could help their baby chicks quite a bit by just giving them a little baking soda. It is well known that under certain conditions there seems to be some value in the use of baking soda in the human being. It has been said that if a person will take a fairly liberal supply of baking soda and alkalinize his body, he will show a little more resistance to colds and flu. It is quite common practice to do this.

Well, if it is good for the human being, why wouldn't it be good to give a similar dose to baby chicks? The reason it isn't good to give it to the baby chicks is that it will kill them.

I will not discuss that question farther in regard to the acidity of the blood. It is a very interesting and very important one. But the well animal on any reasonable mixture of minerals will maintain its own acidity at the proper point.

Osmotic Pressure.—The next, the osmotic pressure, is also very important. The living tissue serves as a semi-permeable membrane.

A red blood cell has inside of it a certain amount of salts or minerals, if you care to

[Concluded on page 270]

Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Meet

At the close of one of the best conventions in recent years, held at Jamestown, N. Y., the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers' Ass'n elected Howard Schamel of East Concord, N. Y., as president for the coming year, to succeed Lionel True of Springville, N. Y. More than 100 members and friends of the ass'n attended the banquet on the evening of Sept. 10, where R. B. Bowden of St. Louis was the speaker.

J. W. Johnson of Albion, Pa., was elected vice pres. and Lewis Abbott of Hamburg, N. Y., was re-elected sec'y-treas. Mr. Abbott was authorized by his ass'n to attend the annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers' National Ass'n at Dallas, Tex., in October.

New directors of the ass'n, elected for three-year terms, were Frank Schrimper of Erie, Pa., and Roy Rignel of Lockport, N. Y. Robert Gill of Cuba, N. Y., was appointed to the trade relations com'te for the coming year.

Dealers of Jamestown were hosts at a party on the afternoon of Sept. 10. Visiting members and their families were taken for a boat ride on Lake Chautauqua. A golf tournament on the first day of the convention brought out a number of competitors, the first prize going to S. Merritt of East Aurora, N. Y.

In the business session, considerable time was given to a discussion of trucking competition. Reports showed that nine states last year took up the subject, but only in Nebraska was a law adopted for the regulation and control of itinerant truckers.

CONTROL of trucks was believed to be on the way. Major trucking companies are demanding that the itinerant be controlled so that the trucking industry may operate on a sound financial basis, but so far national legislative circles have looked upon trucking as a local problem, except for the inspection regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Charges made by dealers for custom mixing of feeds were brought into the light in an open forum on this subject, where it was learned that many dealers perform free mixing service as a means of retaining farm trade and holding the good will of feeders.

Retiring-pres. Lionel True, in his closing address as the presiding officer, outlined his convictions regarding methods of meeting competition, saying:

"Local feed dealers can meet competition and make a profit, by increasing the kind and nature of their services to their customers."

"The feed dealer should make himself indispensable to his customer so that the customer will not only feel under an obligation to trade with him but will feel that he cannot do without him."

"I think it is better for the feed dealer to accept the added cost of making deliveries to customers than to make no deliveries. The closer we come in contact with our customers, the better will be our business."

"I know that many dealers have been forced to go on a cash basis, but I do not believe that this move was very profitable. Some lost many customers as a result. I think we should grant our customers a reasonable credit."

R. B. BOWDEN, St. Louis, executive vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, reviewed legislative possibilities. Among them, he declared, will be proposals relating to parity prices, the ever-normal granary, exports, compulsory control and voluntary control over agricultural production.

Either compulsory or voluntary crop control measures will affect grain and feed dealers as well as farmers.

"Now able to present a unified front, the national ass'n will represent the grain and feed trades to protect the interests of these distributors in farm bills that will be inevitably introduced."

"An important bill before the new Congress

will be the wage and hours bill which failed of passage in the last. The Senate passed an hours and wage bill which empowered a labor board to compel an industry to pay its employees a minimum of 40c an hour and limit the number of hours of work per week to 40. The House bill provided a maximum of 35 hours a week and a minimum of 65c an hour.

"This is the most monumental piece of dictatorial legislation ever to come before Congress. Suppose it passes and country elevators go under the 40-hour a week, 40c an hour provision. Country elevators will be particularly affected.

"During certain months of the year, when the crop is moving fast, country elevator employees must work as much as 17 or 18 hours a day part of the time. That increased activity lasts not over three months. During the rest of the year they can do all the work that is required in a few hours. If the wages and hours bill is passed, country elevators will be

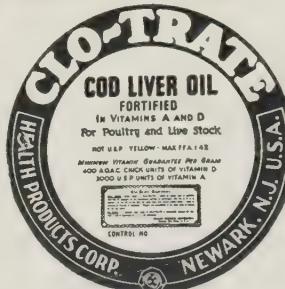
required to increase the number of their employees and consequently their costs.

"Every reform instituted by the government in the grain trade has always cost the farmer and the ultimate consumer more money."

Oelwein Host to Grain and Feed Men

A local meeting of the Independent Feed Dealers Ass'n of Iowa was held at the Hotel Mealy, Oelwein, Sept. 9, to review the position of the feed retailer on soybean processing and marketing in northeastern Iowa. Chairman of the meeting was Ralph Sprague, pres. of the ass'n.

A similar meeting, sponsored jointly by the Independent Feed Dealers Ass'n, and the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, was held at DeWitt, Ia., Sept. 10, under the chairmanship of John F. Mueller, director in the grain ass'n, and Ransom McKee, director in the feed ass'n.



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Guarantee . . .

Chick Tested: Every batch of CLO-TRATE is tested on chicks, kept in batteries receiving no sunlight, at the guaranteed potency in accordance with the A.O.A.C. method.

Rat Tested: In addition, every batch of CLO-TRATE is biologically assayed for vitamins A and D according to U.S.P. XI technique.

The Fishing Fleet at Home

This collection of boats and spars is typical of scenes in many ports of the world.

Countless numbers of cod go to provide edible food to millions of people each year. Livers from these same fish supply cod liver oil to help keep you and your customers' flocks strong and healthy.

But even various batches of cod liver oil differ in vitamin potency. These differences cannot be detected by odor, taste or appearance. So it is extremely important that you be certain of the quality and uniformity of your vitamin supplement.

Feed manufacturers who use CLO-TRATE do not have this problem. For CLO-TRATE is a dependable and uniform source of both vitamins A and D. It is produced under superior conditions in one of the best equipped plants of its kind in the world. Every batch of CLO-TRATE is carefully tested on both chicks and rats *before shipment* and is guaranteed to contain not less than 3000 U.S.P. units of Vitamin A and 400 A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D per gram.

Be sure that your feeds are uniformly fortified in vitamins A and D by using CLO-TRATE in all your feeds.

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Manufacturers of Cod Liver Oil Concentrate Products
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USE CLO-TRATE IN *all* YOUR FEEDS

Problems in Poultry Nutrition

By Professor C. W. CARRICK of Purdue University before Mineral Feed Mfrs.
Ass'n at Chicago

Some biologists might argue with you as to whether we are using that term "rate of growth" correctly or not. After some four years of data we think we are, because we have been able to transmit by inheritance or by selection of the breeding stock the ability to grow fast and the ability to reach a large weight, when the proper environment was supplied.

An interesting thing about that, which is so simple when you see it that you wonder why somebody didn't know it before, but so far as I am aware I have never seen it reported in any of the literature myself. Professor Scnelgoller selected about 10% of a brood which were the smallest in size at eight weeks of age. He called those slow-growing chicks. And he selected about 10% of the biggest ones in the brood at eight weeks of age, the top 10%, and he carried those thru the pullet laying year, and he called those the fast growing chickens.

We didn't know at that time that those fast-growing chicks would always be largest when they got to relative maturity, or when they became sexually mature or when they laid their first eggs. We didn't know they would continue to be considerably larger. Our fast-growing stock was thruout the whole laying year about a pound larger than the small or slow-growing stock, making the selection at eight weeks of age.

Both groups had the same feed. And when you fellows get ready for a feed demonstration somewhere you want to get hold of some fast growing stock. The important thing is that we can do certain things with nutrition and we cannot do certain things with nutrition. There is a limit on a particular feeding program which we could get from those birds. This is the average limit from that group.

Well, the fine thing about this study was that the bigger birds also laid the bigger eggs, and we had an average difference thruout that period of about two ounces per dozen, which is a very important thing commercially if one sells eggs on any sort of graded basis that involves size. Most buyers now do give that some consideration. Bear in mind again that the feeding system and the housing system was the same for each group.

As warm weather came on egg size went down. That very definitely bears out some work, as Dr. Hughes probably recalls, which Dr. Warren did. He increased the temperature on birds in the summer decidedly and depressed the egg size. There are plenty of theories to account for that.

We also had some experiments in which we heated the houses in winter, using a minimum of 40° and a maximum of 55° or 60°. The results from heated flocks were compared with those kept under ordinary conditions. We depressed the egg size about two ounces per dozen during the winter months. You have heard much about heating houses to provide Spring conditions and make fowls lay in Winter as in Spring. You try that and you are in for a disappointment. I think we can say that after some twelve years of experimental work along that line.

Better Breeding Stock.—You can breed for rate of growth, you can breed for egg size and you can breed for continuous laying in fall and winter. One error that feed people particularly ought to correct is that you can by feeding methods keep up body weight and thereby keep up egg production of pullets during the fall and winter months. We collected a lot of data in which we weighed the individual birds and had individual daily laying performance, as well as egg size. It was quite obvious that weights could vary considerably on the same kind of feed and that hens would lose some weight after they quit laying, but that weight loss did not necessarily precede the cessation of laying. I think the more we tell people that one can feed to keep up weight and laying the more likely we are to have to make good our quantity on our feed that it will do that. If I were selling

feed, I would try to urge people to buy better breeding stock that had the continuous laying characteristic, rather than kidding them that my feed would keep them going, because I am sure I would have to meet a lot of people and have a pretty hard question to answer as to why their flock didn't keep on laying as I said it would if fed on my feed.

Electric lights won't keep them going. We have developed families in some of our Leghorn strains, of which two-thirds of them will start out to lay in September and continue to lay all through fall, winter and spring. They are pretty good birds. They do that whether we have them on one feed or another, whether we have them in a heated house or a cold house. You can see readily that it isn't a matter of environment. In other families we are lucky if we get one-third that will go thru. That is about the usual lay in what is known as fairly well bred stock.

Rickets apparently is a matter of proper relationship between certain minerals and Vitamin D. I think I first saw rickets in 1907. I produced a bunch of chicks in one of the old Philo brooders. I hatched those in October, and they got leg weakness, as they called it in those days. That is about the worst term anybody can give to any disease. A chicken can get weak in the legs from anybody hitting him with a stick or any number of causes. Nowadays we call it rickets. But the old-timers knew how to prevent that. They didn't know why.

Later I was living in Massachusetts and I went down to the South Shore, where they grow a lot of winter chicks, or they did in those days, 20 or 25 years ago, and I suppose they still do. They knew how to prevent the leg weakness, even in winter. They would sweep back the snow and push them out for a while several times a day. They were growing these fine market roasters, winter brilers, and so on, for the Boston market. They knew how to prevent that. They attributed the factor that prevented it to about everything but the right one. Some claimed it was the fresh air they got. Others claimed it was the contact with the soil. Others claimed they got more exercise and the stimulating effect of the cold air, and so on. They attributed it to everything excepting the ultraviolet rays from the sunshine, which most of us know is the real cause today.

When it was discovered that, you could grow them inside by supplying vitamin D in some form, of course, that naturally stimulated indoor brooding or battery brooding.

As to the rickets problem, I think about all that it is necessary to say is that it is a matter of regulating your minerals or your calcium or phosphorus and supplying enough vitamin D.

It certainly is well established that the amount of vitamin D supplied has a great deal to do with how wide you can vary your ratio or your proportion of calcium to phosphorus, or indeed the amount that it is necessary to use, or the two together. In some of our work we found about two to one calcium to phosphorus to be satisfactory and that I guess did not agree with a good many others.

But there again it was under one set of conditions, so that wouldn't necessarily mean that it is the only way that one can do it. And you must have in any case enough vitamin D to enable the calcium and the phosphorus to get together properly.

I like to think of vitamins as workmen and I like to think of the minerals and nutrient factors as building materials. Maybe that is a poor analogy, but I think perhaps it helps us if we think of it that way. The vitamins use these substances for the structure without themselves necessarily becoming part of the structure, while the substances themselves are necessary if we are to make the structure. You can have all the carpenters and all the brick masons and all the tanners and so on that you want, but if you don't have any lumber or any bricks or any mortar you can't make the house. So that we should look again on those factors as not more important than others, but all are essential.

Slip-tendons.—In 1925 we were running some experiments with different amounts of meat scraps. The chickens began to spread their legs out. Chemical determinations were made and it didn't seem to be rickets; calcium and phosphorus were right up to the proper figures. It seemed to be worse in the higher levels of meat scraps. Of course, the first conclusion was that it was protein, because the more meat scraps the more protein.

We fooled around with the thing quite a while, and a good many persons fooled around with it, apparently about the same time. We as well as a good many others have been able to handle it by reducing the mineral supply, the bone supply. You fellows may not like that

because you want to sell minerals, but by cutting down the bone content particularly we could get rid of a very, very large amount. We developed a broiler ration that carried 10% meat scrap, 10% soybean oil meal, along with milk, bran, middlings, and codliver oil, and we got very, very little slip-tendons. One day, however, some fellow got some meat scraps that ran high in bone and he got a lot of slip tendons, even on our good ration.

More recently the manganese factor has been shown to be quite an important thing in slip tendons. As to how to use that best and under what conditions, there are a good many things yet to be worked out. But the manganese studies certainly have given a pretty clear-cut solution as to what the general problem is.

Sometimes the question comes up, "Well, why do we have so many of these troubles with battery brooders? We don't have them in other brooders?"

If we are giving chicks access to range we don't usually have these problems. If we are keeping them shut up in the brooder house we have to guard against about the same problems we have in the battery brooder, except for one other thing, blisters on the breast. Well, I suppose about the only explanation we can give is that when the chickens are on the outside they are getting more vitamin D, which would tend to correct rickets even tho' their minerals were quite out of adjustment, they were always getting some manganese from the soil and some of these other things that enter into slip-tendons. You can, however, produce slip-tendons on range if you put enough bonemeal into the ration. Sometimes it doesn't take a great deal. I think this is an important thing to keep in mind if we are using a meat product like meat scraps, which is variable in its mineral content, largely bone, because there is no regulation on the amount of bone which is guaranteed—if we happen to draw samples high in bone we may get into trouble, while with less bone it would be

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low enough to avoid serious trouble with slip-tendons.

So, from the practical standpoint, about the best way to get at that problem is to keep the bone content down, and possibly other things as well. Wheat by-products apparently have a good deal of manganese. And then, of course, you can use mineral supplements altho I think the scientists are still somewhat in disagreement as to what is best to use and how to use it. Too much can be used. However, I don't think one would likely use too much manganese.

Nutritional paralysis, you don't often see that out in commercial practice, or under production conditions. I believe the Cornell people were the first to recognize it, and the Ohio people later. Wisconsin had an argument with them. I think the first two won out. We ran into it by accident in connection with some other work and we were convinced the Cornell people and the Ohio people were right.

That can be very easily handled by the use of milk. As much as 3% or 4% of dried milk takes care of that problem. Things like corn and soybeans, soybean meal particularly, we found, had very little of the factor that prevents nutritional paralysis. Most good chick rations ought to carry some milk for other reasons, so that it need not be any serious problem. I knew one case of a commercial feed very low in milk with which chicks were getting into trouble with this nutritional paralysis.

Cod Liver Oil.—Another question that often comes up is the use of a concentrate of cod liver oil or some such oil as compared with a straight oil.

Well, our experience has been, and we have used a good deal of both kinds in our laboratory work, it doesn't make much difference which one you use. There are certain advantages to each and there are certain disadvantages. The concentrate might be a little harder to mix because of the smaller amount used. The straight oil has the disadvantage, sometimes at least, of imparting a flavor in chickens. You remember last year there was considerable in the papers about a fishy flavor in turkeys, which fact has been rather definitely established. The problem was the meat; the egg doesn't carry it, apparently. The fishy flavor had been put into the turkeys by feeding fish meals or cod liver oil or both. Very recently some work was reported from one or two places which showed, that in the case of turkeys, the flavor would disappear in eight weeks after the oil was discontinued.

Our experience has been that even with Norwegian oils, which are rotted oils, that the flavor would disappear from chickens in about two weeks, if we took the oil away from them. In most cases that wouldn't be long enough to cause trouble before slaughter, that is, trouble from rickets.

Use More Cod Oil or Concentrate.—On these different oils, the so-called stearin from cod liver oil, the sardine oils, the straight cod liver oils, our experience is that if you really want to be safe on vitamin D, use about twice as much as the companies tell you to use. I tried to learn why they recommend that amount. They said, "In our tests we got by."

I said, "The trouble with your tests is that they weren't long enough and it wasn't a typical ration, the ration the farmer is using."

"Well," they said, "we tried it with farmers."

I said, "Yes, and probably in that case those farm chickens had a lot of sunshine and didn't need it anyway." So there you are.

Our experience has been that they tell us one-eighth of 1% of concentrate is enough, but we don't really get by when we have chicks in strict confinement, so we use one-quarter. They tell us one-half per cent of sardine oil is enough, and we use 1%. And if they tell us 1% of stearin is enough we use 2%. That is purely from a long-time experience standpoint with these different products and not with the intent of trying to test different manufacturers' brands at all.

Concentrates.—From the practical side, as to whether we use a concentrate or not is a matter of cost in getting the necessary vitamins. Our experience has been when we double the amounts recommended to really protect, there isn't much difference in the cost. I suspect it is largely a matter of the quantity you buy, the nearness to a warehouse and that sort of thing.

In the case of broilers, however, with the concentrates, and we have had the same experience with sardine oil and certain cod liver oils, we don't seem to bleach out the yellow color in the legs to the extent we do when we use the straight oils. However, if we put alfalfa in along with yellow corn, we can get a good yellow color. But we usually get better color from the concentrates. Just why that is, I am not able to explain.

A good many of the companies are urging cod liver oil or similar products or concentrates for vitamin A. This is questionable from a practical standpoint and I don't think the thing has really been investigated carefully enough to justify using oil on that basis. I would prefer to use some of Dr. Hughes' green dried oats or green alfalfa leaf meal, for the vitamin A. There may come a time, however, when the

style demands for the light yolk may make it desirable to feed some of the colorless products and still get vitamin A. But I am interested in fish oil primarily as a source of vitamin D, when we can't have range and sunshine, and I am interested in vitamin A from other sources, usually because it is cheaper.

Breast blister can be stuck with a pin and drained out; but still the problem is there. It apparently seems to be due to irritation by the metal floor.

Oats.—There has been a good deal of interest in oats recently because of their relatively low price. In our experience with both layers and young chickens we find we can use a liberal quantity of ground oats. Some years ago we were trying oats as a substitute for corn. Of course in that case we had to add some vitamin A, because we didn't get that in the oats and we did get some in yellow corn. And we found we could use ground whole oats up to 40% of the mash in a starting ration. Probably that is more than is desirable for regular practice, but we were able to do it. In the case of the hen we were able to go up to 40% of the total ration in the form of ground oats. What that means is a mash of ground oats and meat scraps and alfalfa. But we were surprised at the good results.

Again that usually wouldn't be a very practical thing to use. The point I want to make is that oats very often have been maligned, because of fibre content. The same thing is true of wheat bran. I think that started some years ago, particularly in the Southern States. But I don't think there is any evidence for a lot of those standards that have been drawn up on fibre. You see, the way that idea was arrived at in bran was this. Bran had fibre. Chickens don't digest fibre, therefore they can't use bran. That is one kind of logic.

Another kind of logic would be to ask what are the good things in bran and oats. Will the fibre in bran in the amounts used in the ration, really do any harm? These seem to me the practical question. With low-grade oats (20 lb. per bu.) we had good results with an all-mash chick ration containing 40% ground oats. You wouldn't call that heavy oats, would you? At least it is not what we would call heavy oats down our way. So apparently the chicken can handle some fibre, at least within reasonable limits, without any particular damage.

Meat scraps and milk.—In our work we find around 12% to 18% of meat scraps and 4% to 6% of milk fits in well as the protein supplement for most common types of rations involving grains or grain by-products. Most of our rations carry 15% bran and 15% middlings.

We are convinced that one can use pretty fair percentages of ground oats and perhaps justify its use in a chick ration. I think I have already told you we can use a large amount in a hen ration. We have a simple ration we use. It is 20% ground wheat, 20% ground oats, 10% meat scraps, with equal parts of corn, pastureage and oyster shell. It makes a good ration. Of course, you wouldn't want to shut chickens up on that ration or you would be in trouble pretty quick.

I think another problem that often comes up is the amount or proportion and amount of meat scraps and milk that are used. Some manufacturers don't hurt the ration any by putting in too much milk. Others put out a good feed but put in more milk than they need, which of course increases the cost, and in that way puts them at a competitive disadvantage. You will notice that a good many formulas for broilers in some of the eastern states have a large percentage of milk. Some contain 10%, 12% or 15% of dried milk. Well, we couldn't understand that, when our chickens seemed to be doing as well as theirs. So we set up a test. We used 5% of meat scraps and 15% of dried milk. That was our high milk ration.

I don't think we could have gotten nearer results had we fed three groups on identical rations. And there were neither slip tendons nor rickets in these chicks. We were fortunate, by the way, to be able to pick out males and females. That was in the days before the sexing practice. We could guess them practically 99% by the plumage color when four weeks of age. And we drew the conclusion from this that males and females used feed with the same efficiency.

We had a little work during the past year, which a student was carrying on, whereby we fed individual chickens. Mind you, each chicken was in a separate battery, so to speak, or cage, and each chicken's intake was kept from time to time and the chickens weighed. And with that individual data we had a very definite correlation—now get that, I said definite correlation—in favor of the males for feed efficiency. And altho that was definite according to the mathematical compilation, it was only a slight difference and in practice would not amount to anything.

However, we did discover an interesting thing, and this is worth thinking about. One of these days we may be breeding chickens for efficient use of feed. In fact, we are going to see what we can do on it, because we did find that some of these chickens will put on the same gain with much less feed than others. We did find

not only a definite relationship, but a very practical relationship that the faster the chickens grew, regardless of sex, the less feed it took for a unit of gain.

Can you breed up a strain of chickens that will make a pound of gain on two pounds of feed? I don't know. But there are possibilities because nature gives us variability in functions and structures, so possibly that can be done. We do know we can breed for rate of growth, as I have already illustrated. The nature of that inheritance we do not know, but we do know we can get it by selection. And the next step will be to know how it is inherited by making crosses and back crosses between the different strains. We did get definite data that our fastest growing chickens are the most efficient users of feed. And that, of course, is a thing very well worth while, where we are growing winter broilers. It not only saves time but saves production costs as well.

The meat side of poultry production has been sadly neglected. If you will go back to the figures prior to 1918 or '20, since that time—I want to get this right now because it is going into the record. Since 1918 the purchasing power of poultry meat, that is, a unit of meat, in relation to purchasing power of eggs, has been greater and greater, or, to put it another way, in terms of general purchasing power, a pound of poultry meat will buy more than a pound of eggs compared with 20 years ago.

How do you explain that? The only explanation I can see that would fit the case is the fact that all the emphasis has been on egg production and, naturally, we have increased our efficiency in egg production. As you increase the efficiency of production in most any line, unless you have a monopoly or air-tight control, you bring down its intrinsic value in relation to other products, whose efficiency of production has not increased.

Don't misunderstand me. That is not saying meat products are more profitable than egg production at all, but we have increased our efficiency of egg production and we have forgotten the meat side. We thought it was a by-product entirely. And in our state we are quite interested in the meat side. Hence, we have started some work breeding for rapidity of growth in both chickens and turkeys. And we are meeting with considerable success. We have always been interested in feeding for meat. So we hope to get under way with breeding for the efficient use of feed, which, as you can see, is a different slant.

I think one of the big drawbacks to chickens as a meat is the fact that it is relatively expensive most of the time. Those of us in chicken work don't like to think of chicken as a luxury.

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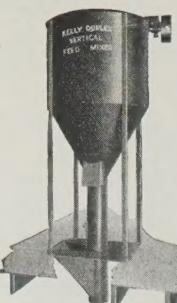


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Recent Developments in Mineral Feeds

[Continued from page 266]

call it that. If you put that in a solution and the salts outside are not in the same concentration so as to yield the same osmotic pressure, water will either go into or out of that cell. You cannot keep a red blood cell if you do not adjust the acidity of the solution to the osmotic pressure. It does not make any difference what salt you put in so far as osmotic pressure is concerned.

If you put in the intestinal tract of an animal or yourselves a solution of salt which is more concentrated than the body fluids just outside, the water will come from your body into the digestive tract and you will physic yourself or the animal. If, however, you put water in where the concentration is greater on the outside, water will go into the body and, of course, will pass thru the body and will be eliminated by the kidneys. If, however, you put in your digestive tract a salt solution of the same osmotic pressure as your body, that solution will go right thru the digestive tract. For instance, if you take about a level teaspoonful of salt to a quart of water, which will give you about a nine-tenths per cent solution, and drink that solution when the digestive tract is empty so that it will not be influenced by material already present, that water will go right thru the digestive tract in from twenty to thirty minutes. Many people use that system of flushing out the digestive tract.

In addition to controlling the acid-base balance and osmotic pressure, the mineral elements must be properly balanced to control surface tension in the body. In this case the monovalent elements, sodium and potassium, must be properly balanced with the bivalent elements, calcium and magnesium. If there is too much of the monovalent elements the animal will have spasms. If there is too much of the bivalent elements just the opposite will happen—the animal will go into coma.

The Glands.—The body has a definite means of regulating these elements. In the neck of every animal are some little glands called the parathyroid glands. They control the amount of calcium in the blood. If this parathyroid gland ceases to function, the calcium will immediately start to drop in the blood. As the calcium goes down and the other elements remain constant you get the condition of tetany. That was first discovered, unfortunately discovered, when the doctors first began to remove thyroid glands in people in the case of goiters. They didn't know about the parathyroid and some cases turned out disastrously where the parathyroids were accidentally removed. About ten years ago an extraction was made from these glands so that it can be injected in cases where the parathyroids do not function.

Within the last two years it has been found that another gland in the body controls the potassium and the sodium. Those glands are known as the suprarenals, two little glands just above the kidneys. If those glands cease to function, the animal's potassium will start to go up. The disease is known as Addison's disease. This disease was incurable up to a few years ago, now they can keep the person living under normal conditions by controlling the amount of potassium and sodium in the diet.

It is rather interesting that in the animal body you have two glands, one in the neck and one in the abdomen, controlling this ratio and keeping it just proper—automatic control of very important chemical compounds. If the control goes off and the person has to do that manually, it is quite a task to watch and keep those two properly balanced. You are indeed fortunate if your governors are working so as to keep the ratio

right of these mineral elements in your body. If an animal, such as a dog, has its glands working right, you can remove every bit of sodium and potassium from the diet and the tissue will cling onto those essential elements. The dog will not be in perfect health, but it will come to a point where you can not find those elements scarcely at all in the urine.

If the suprarenals have become damaged and the salts leave the tissue, death will follow in a short time.

Another case where this ratio is of importance is in the case of milk fever in dairy cows. At the time of parturition changes are going on in the body, which may upset these automatic controls. What usually happens is that the calcium falls and the magnesium goes up just enough to balance it and the animal goes along all right. But if something happens and the calcium falls and the magnesium doesn't go up, the condition known as milk fever results. Of course, at this time the cow is losing large quantities of calcium in her milk. If you stop the production of milk and dam this calcium back in her body you will improve the condition. But you may have a condition in milk fever in which the calcium is going along all right and the magnesium shoots up. Then you will have exactly the opposite effect. The injection of calcium will damage rather than help the cow in this condition.

I think I have said enough now to indicate to you that there has to be a very definite balance in the blood stream of these elements. I have also tried to make it clear to you that a normal individual, either man or animal, can handle these elements even when the amount in the food or feed may vary thru quite wide limits.

Another case where this particular ratio is off is in what is known as grass tetany.

Grass tetany usually occurs where cows have been kept in dry lot feeding for several months and then turned out on wheat or rye or some grass that is young and growing on highly fertilized soil. Under such conditions the grass may have as high as 5% potassium. The tissue had lost the ability to control these abnormal amounts of minerals after a winter on an improper feed as good as many animals get. You saw last year the rapidity with which that chicken reacted when I put some potassium directly into the blood stream. Had I put that potassium into the digestive tract, the machinery of the chicken, if you wish to call it that, would have been able to control that situation. Now if the cow has been all winter on a feed that is not just what it should be, her tissues have lost to some extent that ability to control minerals. She goes out in the field and eats 50, 75 or 100 pounds of this grass, which on a dry basis may have as much as 5% potassium. That potassium gets into the blood stream faster than the mechanism can control it and you get what I showed you in the chicken. And the cow will go down. If you can get to her in time and inject either calcium or magnesium salts it will bring her out.

There are many clinical reports on what is called grass tetany where there seems to be a low magnesium or calcium in the blood. You see, you get the same result whether the potassium went up or went down. This par-

ticular report from Australia says their particular type of grass tetany is due to a deficiency in magnesium. They make the interesting statement that if they feed the cows molasses before putting them out on the pasture, it will provide enough magnesium to prevent the disorder. I have looked it up and from all the reports I can find, our molasses in this country doesn't have that ingredient, again showing how products may differ as to composition.

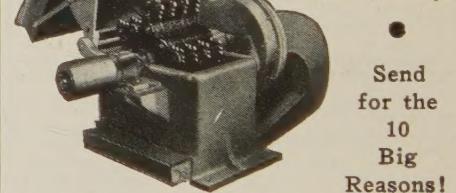
(To be continued)

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Improved Soybean Oil Expeller

For years it has been known that expellers operate at maximum efficiency when the temperature in the barrel of the machine is at a certain point. Below or above that point there is a slight change in the color of the oil, the percentage of the oil removed from the material, and the quality of the cake and the capacity of the machine. For a number of years the engineers worked on the problem of how to maintain a constant temperature of the barrel in order to secure the greatest possible pressing efficiency.

The solution of the problem is incorporated in the new Super Duo Oil Expeller, shown in the engraving herewith. Temperature is now brought under control and maintained at the desired point. This has been accomplished by a unique cooling system whereby both the vertical and horizontal barrels, in which the pressing worms are located, are kept at a uniform temperature at all times by the oil pressed from the material. Oil in the reservoir in the bottom of the expeller is pumped up to a heat exchanger similar to an ammonium coil at the top of the expeller. It is then passed thru a center pipe in the heat exchanger coil. The latter is surrounded by water which cools the oil. The oil is now brought down by a series of pipes to the vertical and horizontal barrels where it is flooded or poured over these barrels thereby cooling them to the proper temperature and maintaining that temperature accurately.

In the above process eighteen gallons of oil are circulated per minute. In addition to cooling, the oil flowing over the outside of the barrels keeps the latter clean, preventing the accumulation of foots on the outside.

The Super Duo Expeller gives the following advantages over old type expellers: In case of soybeans the Super Duo Expeller presses 600 bushels in 24 hours compared with 400 bushels in the older type of expellers. This is an increase of 50% capacity. The oil produced is lighter in color, thereby having a greater market preference. The cake, after a single pressing, contains 4½% oil content based on 10% of moisture. The cake is better and thicker. The color and nut-like flavor of the cake, however, remains the same as with the regular duo expeller. It is said that the lighter colored oil, the greater capacity and the high oil yield greatly increase the profits from this new Super Duo Expeller.

In addition to the new cooling system, the new Super Duo Expeller has a number of other improvements. For soybeans and corn germs the Super Duo employs three 10-in. tempering apparatuses to assure proper heating of the material. For other types of materials one 24-in. tempering apparatus is used. The patented hopper feeder is strong enough to transmit the necessary pressure to remove 50% of the oil in the downspout. The expeller operates with a 40-h.p. motor and has the hopper feeder and the tempering apparatus drive from the counter shaft instead of the main shaft. The driving mechanism is thereby greatly simplified. Due to larger gears being used, fewer gears are required to get speed reduction and a correspondingly fewer number of gears are used, making for a very simple drive and less chance for friction due to gears and bearings. All gears and bearings operate in an oil bath.

A specially patented barrel construction makes it possible to space the bars apart by means of spacers, thereby making it possible to change the spacing at any point required. As a means of restriction, the Super Duo employs a choke mechanism utilizing choke jaws. These jaws are adjustable while the machine is in motion. The jaws are stationary and the material passing over them causes less wear than if they were in motion. The surfaces are such that they can be worn down one-half inch before the jaws have to be replaced.

The bed of the expeller is exceptionally strong and is made sufficiently heavy to carry the various pressures obtained in the expeller.

Complete information on this new Super Duo

Expeller can be had by Journal readers by writing the manufacturers, the V. D. Anderson Co.

Soybean Crushing Costs

What does soybean crushing cost? This depends upon the size of the plant, the cost of the building, the amount of machinery, and the system of oil extraction used.

Occasionally interest flares in the economical solvent method, but experiences to date mark this system as too hazardous for practical application in so-called community operation. It is questionable whether any insurance company would assume the fire and explosion risk on a building housing solvent equipment in operation.

This leaves the hydraulic and the expeller systems. Large crushing plants make use of the hydraulic process to some extent, depending upon the purposes of the products. But in the majority of soybean crushing plants the expeller method is accepted as the most practical, producing oil and meal satisfactory to market demand. Peculiarly, in soybean processing, the meal is the principal product, and every effort is bent to make it superior for feeding purposes. The oil is the byproduct.

Of first importance in a soybean crushing plant is the expeller. These machines are priced at somewhat less than \$7,000 each, but doubtless exceed this figure by the time they are installed and connected for operation. Directly auxiliary machines include a steam drier at about \$3,500, and a filter press which probably costs another thousand.

Most of the complementary machinery can be picked up here and there at varying prices. Secondary machinery includes a 40 or 50-h.p. steam boiler, a soybean cleaner, a two-pair high roller mill, a hammer mill, an oil pump and tanks, an air compressor and pressure tank, elevators, conveyors, and motors. This machinery must be suitably arranged in a stout building strong enough to carry the weight of heavy machines.

Operating 300 days out of the year such a plant will crush and extract the oil from 150,000 to 160,000 bus. of beans annually. Production capacity on a single expeller runs between 500 and 600 bus. per day. Capacity of the plant could be doubled by installation of a second expeller, with no addition of other machinery.

In operating a soybean crushing plant, as in any other business, several factors must be considered, properly figured, and fully covered by income before a profit can be made. In a two expeller plant as briefly reviewed and capable of processing 350,000 bus. of beans annually, the overhead charges on fixed investment will amount to nearly 3c a bu., figuring 5% interest on investment, 10% depreciation on machinery, 5% depreciation on the building, 2% in insurance, and taxes at about \$2 per \$100 of valuation. Overhead, including office expenses, man-

ager's salary, lease costs, and financing of bean purchases will bring this to about 7½c a bu.

Operating costs including labor, a superintendent, maintenance and repairs, steam, and power will total 7½ to 8c a bu., bringing the total processing costs to about 15½c a bu. in a busy plant. It is to be expected that occasional shut-downs for lack of beans, market upsets or other causes may increase these costs to between 16 and 20c per bu. Consequently beans must be purchasable at a price which will cover these costs, plus a reasonable margin of profit, when they are turned into meal and oil.

N-W Feed Mfrs. Organize

About 35 feed manufacturers from Minnesota and western Wisconsin met at dinner Sept. 9 at the Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn., and formed the Northwest Feed Manufacturers' and Distributors' Ass'n, to discuss problems arising in the industry.

GEO. SMITH, Minneapolis, presided, and pointed out the need for funds to finance ass'n activities. The initial dues were set at \$5 per year.

Formerly an ass'n of Northwest Feed Manufacturers functioned; and the new organization is a revival, with the addition of the jobbers and brokers.

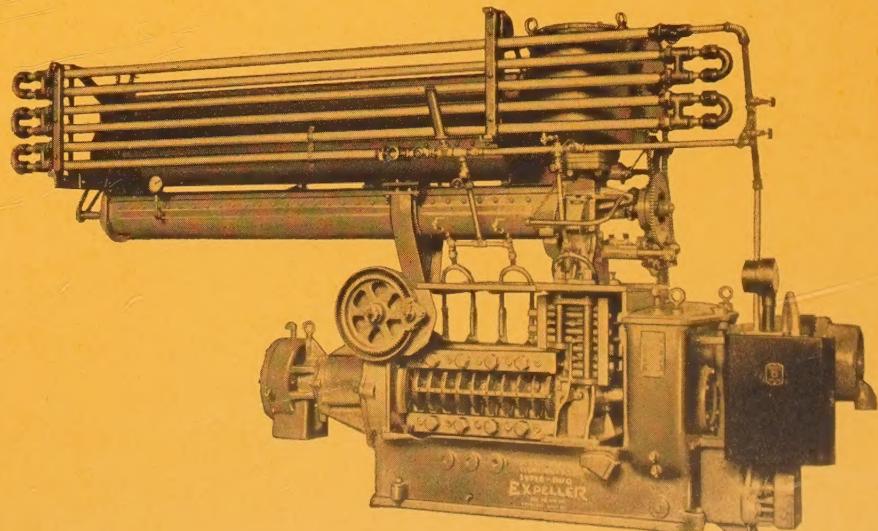
Officers are: Pres., Chas. McCartney; vice pres., Chas. Van Horssen, and sec'y-treas., Stan Osgood, all of Minneapolis. Executive com'ite: Chas. Van Horssen, Chas. McCartney, A. L. Stanchfield, Minneapolis; M. D. Jacobson, South St. Paul; Earl Warner, and John W. Griffith, both of Minneapolis.

Soybean Crop Report

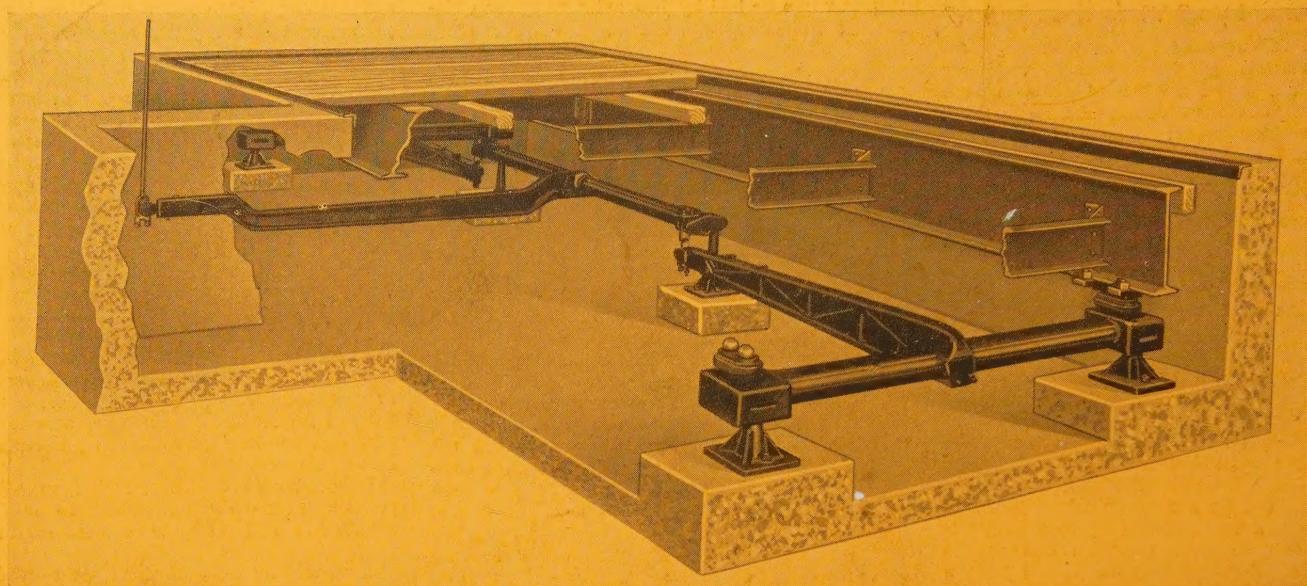
Washington, D. C.—The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that the 83 per cent condition of soybeans is the highest September 1 condition since 1931. The condition is considerably above the September, 1936, condition of 60 per cent, and exceeds the 10-year (1923-32) average of 81 per cent.

The indicated production of soybeans to be harvested for beans in the six important commercial producing states is 36,065,000 bus. This is an increase of 31.3 per cent over the production in 1936, but is 15 per cent below the record 1935 crop in these six states.

State	Production		
	Average 1928-32	1936	Indicated 1937
	Thousand bus.		
Ohio	522	2,092	2,538
Indiana	1,982	3,948	5,389
Illinois	5,869	17,216	22,718
Iowa	736	2,483	3,340
Missouri	800	245	585
North Carolina	1,187	1,475	1,495
6 States	11,096	27,459	36,065



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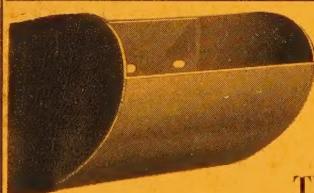
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